

## DUTCH TO MAKE AN INLAND LAKE OF ZUIDER ZEE

Scheme Opens 550,000 Acres of Holland's Best Land to Agriculture

### "TWELFTH PROVINCE" ADDED TO COUNTRY

Work on 19-Mile-Long Dam to Be Ended by 1934, and Cost 400,000,000 Florins

THE HAGUE, May 9 (Special Correspondence).—A statement made by an expert, during a meeting of the Dutch Society of Agriculture recently held in this city, to the effect that within eight years the first 50,000 acres of rich soil will be reclaimed from the Zuider Zee territory, has deepened the interest of the Dutch nation in this huge undertaking. When, in 1920, the work was commenced, after legislative sanction granted in 1918, the completion seemed to be so distant that it did not stir the imagination of the average Hollander.

The position, however, is now changed. During the last two or three years, a great deal of preparatory work has been accomplished. Investigations have been made regarding the quality of the soil to be reclaimed, research of the currents in the sea in the neighborhood of the site of the big dam which will make the Zuider Zee a great lake, a law has been enacted for compensating the fishermen of the towns bordering the Zuider Zee, etc., and last, but not least, a part of the big dam between the Continent and the sea of Wieringen, of a length of 1 1/4 miles, has been almost completed.

More Land Needed  
Holland is very much in need of new fertile land for its population of 7,000,000, which is increasing every year by 100,000, and at present is living on a territory of 13,000 square miles. Although, during the last years, an average of 10,000 acres of new land was reclaimed each year, this was inadequate. During the last 10 years, in this average of 10,000 acres, 6000 had to be converted into sites for houses, streets, and roads.

Before the United States of America had practically closed their frontier to immigrants, some of Holland's surplus peasants had settled in the hospitable lands of the great Republic. Nowadays, without this possible outlet, there is a serious lack of land here, resulting in high land prices. The present reclaiming scheme includes the opening up of 550,000 acres of the most fertile land that Holland possesses, leaving a big lake of over 300,000 acres of fresh water, which has already received the name of Lake Yssel, named after the river which connected the Rhine with the Zuider Zee.

The dam, of which the first part is nearly completed, will be 19 miles long, the remaining 17 1/2 to be erected within eight years, commencing in 1926. The latter will extend from the north point of Wieringen to the coast of Friesland, in the neighborhood of the port of Harlingen. It will be provided with huge tidal sluices, allowing fresh water of the Yssel River to flow into the lake. The dam consists of sand and tough boulder clay, both of which materials are taken from the sea bed itself.

Cost 400,000,000 Florins  
The cost of the dam is put at 90,000,000 florins, while the total expenditure for the whole undertaking, not including the interest on loans during the time needed for its completion, is roughly estimated at 400,000,000 florins.

Although this is a large amount of money, the advantages of the creation of this "twelfth province," adding 10 per cent to the existing agricultural land, are believed to far exceed in value the expenditure. In the first place, there are the 550,000 acres of rich land, valued at over 300,000,000 florins. The Yssel lake, consisting of fresh water, will be of the greatest importance for the surrounding provinces of Friesland, Overijssel, etc., as in time of drought they can derive ample supplies of fresh water from that basin, instead of the brackish water that is at present obtained from the Zuider Zee.

The peaceful conquest of the Zuider Zee means an all-round boon for this country. The result of hundreds of years of persistent effort to increase the territory by shutting out the sea.

ALBANIAN MINISTER TO ITALY  
By Special Cable  
ROME, May 25.—The Albanian representative to Rome, Mr. Lubohova, will present shortly his letters of credence to the King as the first Minister of the Albanian Republic to Italy. This means that all the difficulties over the recognition of the Albanian Government by Italy have been overcome, and is a sign that Ahmed Zogu's Government is now firmly established.

GREEK PATRIARCH RESIGNS  
By Special Cable  
ATHENS, May 25.—The Patriarch has communicated to the Synod at Constantinople his resignation, expressing the hope that by his sacrifice it will be possible to safeguard the Phanar institution. The Synod will proceed to an election next week.

## BRITAIN'S RETURN TO GOLD SAID TO STEADY EXCHANGE

Reserve Board's Advisory Council Says Recent Action Removes Fluctuating Feature From World Finance—Urges Absorption of Foreign Credits

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—The Federal Reserve Board's advisory council believes that the return of Great Britain and its dominions to a gold standard marks one more of the undisputed way of gold over the world's leading financial systems and removes from international trade and finance one of the great hardships—fluctuating exchange—which has frustrated business since the outbreak of the World War.

In one of the few formal statements ever issued by the council it declares that when England established a free gold market and anchored itself "unreservedly to the gold standard," the time came to an end "when the world seemed to waver between monetary systems frankly bottomed upon gold on the one hand and fluctuating exchanges and so-called 'managed currencies' on the other."

Three Important Points  
The Council views the decision of England to return to the gold standard as an epoch in the financial history of the post-war period, and holds that it was of particular importance to the United States. "For the United States," the statement says, "this development is of vast importance," adding:

First, because we own approximately one-half of the world's money; Second, because in order to preserve ourselves, conditions of a well-balanced prosperity, foreign markets absorbing our surplus production are an imperative necessity and it is idle

to expect that without exchange stability the purchasing power of foreign currencies may regain its full capacity; Third, in present world conditions the sale of our vast excess production to foreign buyers can only be maintained on anything like the present scale as long as we continue freely to absorb foreign securities. Our ability to do so, however, will depend upon the degree of credit these foreign countries will command here. We have, therefore, a vital interest in seeing the credit of our customers placed on the strongest possible basis.

What Might Have Been  
While it would seem unnecessary to add to the weight of these three points, a true picture of the world's outlook is gained only if one considers what might have happened had England decided to continue the embargo on gold markets instead of restoring a free gold market.

It would not seem an overstatement to assume that in such a case the world might have suffered another exchange collapse with all the uncertainty to trade which that implies. That private and public credit in foreign lands would have been impaired and that instead of making efforts to balance budgets by taxation, the temptation for debasement of currencies in many countries would have continued indefinitely.

We are familiar with the social consequences that would result from such conditions and it is safe to conclude that we ourselves could not have escaped the effects of such a development which, among other things, would have involved a further great addition to our gold holdings.

## ITALY REJOICES ON ANNIVERSARY

Declaration of War on Austria Is Celebrated by Addresses and Processions

By Special Cable

ROME, May 25.—The tenth anniversary of Italy's declaration of war on Austria was commemorated yesterday with fitting ceremonies. The Chamber of Deputies held a special sitting when appropriate speeches were made by the Speaker, Signor Casarano, the Premier, Benito Mussolini, and two ex-combatant deputies.

Signor Casarano said he was certain he voiced the feeling of the representatives of the nation, in expressing gratitude to all those who led Italy in the war to victory. After the victory when the nation's unity was achieved, Italy passed through a serious crisis, its reconstruction, the Chamber of Deputies, under the leadership of Signor Mussolini, under whose Government Italy had made great progress. "May God," concluded the speaker, "give the Premier the strength and courage to carry out his fully program for the welfare and greatness of Italy."

Signor Mussolini, who on rising was given a warm reception, re-emphasized the enlargement of the Italian Empire, the "Big Game," as he called it, and the "revolution" of the results of the victory had been of the greatest, but they must still fight in order not to lose it.

Processions of ex-service men and Fascist marched through the decorated streets of Rome all day despite the rainy weather. Yesterday the king reviewed the colors of the disbanded regiments which played in the military museum of historic Castel Sant'Angelo.

GREEKS SEEK NEW LOAN  
By Special Cable

ATHENS, May 25.—The "refugee loan being insufficient to meet the existing needs, the Government is contemplating the flotation of another loan of \$5,000,000 and Mr. Diomede is planning to travel through Europe to negotiate with those institutions who contributed to the first loan, the papers say today.

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## Germans Would Ban Use of Poison Gas

By Special Cable

Geneva, May 25  
The German representative in the military, naval and air committee of the Arms Traffic Conference this morning made the declaration that Germany was prepared to adhere to a convention which would have for its object the entire suppression of chemical warfare. The declaration was received with applause by the other members of the committee.

Although under Article 171 of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany is forbidden to import or manufacture "poison gas," Germany's position in the industrial world gives exceptional interest to this declaration.

## JUGOSLAVIAN-GREEK NEGOTIATIONS RESUMED

By Special Cable

BELGRADE, May 25.—The last few days of last week saw a check to negotiations for an alliance between Yugoslavia and Greece—a check wrongly interpreted in the press of both countries and which has started mutual recriminations. On Friday, however, the Belgrade plenary session was resumed by the delegations in a friendly atmosphere. There are two chief questions before the delegates. First, the Yugoslav Government asks the enlargement of the Salonika zone on the grounds that under the present conditions the free port is of very little use to Yugoslavia.

Secondly, the Yugoslav Government asks the guarantee of a connection between Ghegell and Saloniki, without which the Saloniki zone is of little advantage. Till recently freights over that line were higher than freights between Ghegell and Belgrade, which is much longer. The freights have now been lowered, but there is the danger that the Greek railway may again increase the freight charges. The Greek delegation has asked instructions from Athens on the matter.

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## EPIDEMIC CRY OF SMALLPOX IS BOOMERANG

Menace to Business in Unfounded Alarms of Capital Vaccinationists

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Efforts by certain vaccinationists to stampede the country into wholesale inoculation, through a fictitious smallpox scare, have fallen flat, and have exposed the menace of circulating unfounded propaganda.

Evidence has been obtained from the public health authorities themselves, proving not only that the epidemic fright was based upon grossly exaggerated reports, but that the entire country is more than ordinarily free from so-called smallpox cases. It also is found that this very propaganda, now shown to be unjustified, has rebounded to harass the city in which it was first fabricated.

The campaign, instigated in Washington a few days ago, when a number of high officials and thousands of federal employees were induced to undergo vaccination, was taken into the larger cities of the Nation and vigorous activities, second only to those put forward in the national capital, were carried on to persuade the American people to believe that smallpox was epidemic, and that there were apprehensions in medical circles that it would engulf a wide area.

In all epidemic scares, many diagnoses are made which later are found to have been unjustified. An example of this was disclosed here with the release of Mrs. Amanda Burch, a resident of Washington, from the District Smallpox Hospital after she had been held there for two days.

Burch had been taken from her home and sent to quarantine where five physicians examined her and pronounced her case smallpox. She was then removed to the smallpox hospital where she was detained until the physicians said that a wrong diagnosis had been made. She was then permitted to leave. Dr. William C. Fowler, district health officer, expressed regret for the incident.

Since a scare seemingly real or patently false, lends itself to the generally accepted idea of sensational news, many newspapers readily fell in with the scheme. The initial efforts in Washington, therefore, quickly took the form of newspaper publicity which was designed to persuade the readers that the situation which existed in Washington, so far as the so-called smallpox cases were concerned, was grave. This propaganda was broadcast throughout the country, and the public attention was focused on the capital and the apprehension respecting the conditions there was built up in the thought of many persons.

Public Alarm Reflected  
Business and social life at the national capital promptly reflected this state of public thought. There were a decrease in the business of the hotels, the diminished out-of-town patronage and there was a tendency toward a slump in many lines of trade. Thus the scare which had emanated from Washington, incited by the adherents of the theory of vaccination, proved a boomerang, returning with its most harmful effects directly to the center whence it originated.

When there was a realization in the District of Columbia of the injurious influence of such publicity by the pro-vaccinationists, the Commissioners of the District, recognizing the needless harm which had followed the epidemic propaganda, stepped into the breach. They issued a proclamation in which it was authoritatively stated that there was no epidemic, endeavoring, however, late, to correct the impression, previously created by the fictitious reports that the health situation was perilous. This official pronouncement

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## New Senator

Appointed Senator From Missouri to Succeed Selden P. Spencer.

G. H. WILLIAMS

NAMED SENATOR FROM MISSOURI

Governor Appoints St. Louis Attorney as Successor to Selden P. Spencer

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 25 (AP).—Appointment of G. H. Williams of St. Louis to succeed the late Selden P. Spencer, United States Senator, has been announced by Sam A. Baker (R.), Governor of Missouri.

The Governor kept the announcement secret until today in keeping with a declaration he made after the sudden passing of Senator Spencer in Washington a week ago.

Mr. Williams is an attorney and Republican of St. Louis. His home is at Webster Groves, in St. Louis county. He was formerly a circuit judge.

## HUNGARIAN-SOVIET TREATY IS ALLEGED

Little Entente Aroused by Report of Newspaper

By Special Cable

PRAGUE, May 25.—The question of Hungary is once again assuming the utmost importance for the Little Entente, because of a secret agreement which the correspondent of the Tribune, at Budapest, asserts has been drawn up between Hungary and Russia. Commenting on this, the Tribune emphasizes the importance of this agreement and the convention drawn up with the aid of military experts by which Hungary will deliver horses to Russia. The Tribune declares that Bolshevism is joining hands with the monarchists in Europe, and that the Little Entente states it must take the most vigilant precautions, in view of recent events in Hungary.

Dr. Benes is still absent in Geneva, but this editorial is sufficient evidence of opinion of the Czechoslovak Government on the gravity of the situation. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the course of action has probably been decided by the Little Entente ministers which will be divulged later.

## ITALIANS RESTATE POSITION ON TANGIER

By Special Cable

TANGIER, May 25.—Following on the official announcement that the Tangier international statute will be put into force on June 1 the Italian press deems the moment opportune to again state publicly the reasons why Italy has not accepted the invitation to participate in the agreement. The Italian press states that Italy has not accepted the invitation to participate in the agreement because of the fact that the Tangier international statute will be put into force on June 1 the Italian press deems the moment opportune to again state publicly the reasons why Italy has not accepted the invitation to participate in the agreement.

## TAX PUBLICITY UPHOLD BY SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—Newspapers which published lists of income tax payers and the amounts they paid last fall were upheld in doing so today by the Supreme Court.

The court declared newspapers were not guilty of a violation of the law in publishing income tax lists made available to public inspection in the offices of collectors of internal revenue.

## CANADIANS AID NORWEGIANS

EDMONTON, Alta., May 19 (Special Correspondence).—A league has been organized in Edmonton to form and unite through all Norwegian settlements in Canada local agencies to help Norwegian immigrants, in every possible way, to establish themselves in the new Canadian home.

The name chosen is the Overseas League of Norway in Canada, the Norwegian title being "Norturands Forbundet in Canada."

## NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN

LONDON, May 25.—New South Wales is reported to be negotiating for a loan of £5,000,000 to be issued at a discount.

## TELEPHONE RATE HEARING ASKED FOR ALL CITIES

Opportunity to Present Individual Cases Likely to Be Granted

Opportunity for all the remonstrating cities and towns which have appealed to the Department of Public Utilities to refund great New England Telephone & Telegraph Company's petition for a general rate increase to appear before the commission through official municipal representatives and say in what particular the proposed change in tariffs and methods of giving service would affect them was asked today by E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston.

Mr. Sullivan was chosen by the general committee of remonstrators from the 157 cities and towns affected to appear as general counsel. Today, he indicated at the State House in Boston that he would speak for each particular city and town in regard to the cost of the increase.

Approval Indicated  
He asked that notice be given those desiring to remonstrate against individual features in the change proposed to arrange to appear before the commission at some time to be announced before the case for the remonstrators is closed. Henry C. Atwill, chairman of the commission, indicated that he would approve this request.

The commission today announced that tomorrow it proposed to visit the central exchange of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company as well as any other of the chief exchanges that it might find desirable to inspect. Said Mr. Atwill: "We have heard a great deal about telephones, stations, cables, power plants and the like in the abstract. Now, it seems desirable and the members of the commission have indicated to me that we visit at least some important parts and exchanges of this great system which is located in Boston. To that end we will devote several hours tomorrow to a personal inspection and viewing of these exchanges and of operation in the concrete and at first hand as a part of this inquiry."

Testifies on Securities  
Reed W. McNeil of an investment service company, was placed on the stand by the remonstrators. He told of the selling prices as investment securities of the stocks and bonds of several of the great public service corporations of the United States and Massachusetts and said that the securities of the telephone companies, the New England included, were among the most stable of all ordinary investments.

Mr. McNeil said that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company was a most stable form of investment and that its subsidiary, the New England company, had shared in this reputation among investors of a sure return in good dividend for stock and bond. He said that the American company is at peak now as compared with several years, selling at 13 1/2, paying 7 per cent dividends and yielding 7 1/2 per cent. He said that at a lower dividend, 8 per cent, the American yielded a greater percentage of profit than it

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## Milk Shipped by Air From Coast to Coast

By The Associated Press

Atlantic City, N. J., May 25  
WHAT is believed to be the first shipment of fresh milk ever made in the United States by airplane, arrived here by air from San Francisco. It was sealed in a vacuum bottle at a temperature of 45-degrees, Fahrenheit, and was sent as a test to see whether such shipments by air mail could be delivered at the temperature at which they are sent. Taken from a cow in San Francisco on Friday, it was tested, certified, and sealed, and left that city on the same day, arriving in New York Saturday night.

## GETS CANADIAN OIL LAND OPTION

Doherty Group May Lease Prince Edward Island After Exploration

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP).—An option to lease Prince Edward Island in Canada for oil exploration and subsequent drilling has been obtained by Henry L. Doherty & Co., it has been announced, from Hugh J. Mackay of Sapulpa, Okla., who possesses a license granted him by the legislative assembly of the Province of Prince Edward Island. The property embraces 1,400,000 acres.

Six geologists of the petroleum division of the Doherty organization are on their way to Charlottetown, P. E. I., to begin a survey of the most promising districts of the island.

A statement by H. L. Doherty & Company said that in a general way the geological and structural conditions of Prince Edward Island, which is 145 miles long and 34 miles wide at its greatest breadth, are similar to those in the mid-continent fields.

The Canadian Government pays a royalty of 20 per cent on the oil produced within the Dominion of Canada, in an effort to encourage petroleum exploration, said the statement.

## Survey of Oil Prospects Conducted on the Island

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., May 25 (AP).—Hugh J. Mackay, whose oil prospecting licenses in Prince Edward Island are reported to have been acquired by the Doherty oil interests of New York, said that negotiations had been in progress when he left New York but that he had not yet been advised of the transaction's completion.

Mr. Mackay and a party of four American experts have been conducting a series of tests of oil prospects in Prince Edward Island, and previously prospected the mainland from Gaspe in Quebec to Cape Breton in Nova Scotia.

Four additional experts will join the party next week, Mr. Mackay said, and an exhaustive study of the soil formation will be carried out. He said drilling would start not later than next fall, if the final check up of the tests offered justification for the expenditure of drilling at all.

## SMELTING COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

The Ambassador admitted that the American Smelting & Refining Company, on both sides of the San Luis Potosi-Quezartaro border. The Sharpton case, which has been pending since 1923, was declared by the Ambassador as being among the most troublesome of those which the Embassy has attempted to settle.

## TO ATTEND NORSE CENTENNIAL

OSLO, Norway, May 25.—The Premier, Dr. Ludwig Mowinckel, prevented from accepting the invitation to take part in the Norse centennial jubilee at Minneapolis, the Cabinet will be represented by the Minister of Social Affairs, L. O. Hagerup, who sailed on the Stavangerfjord on Saturday with the Storting's representative, Mr. Hambro, president of the University of Oslo, Professor

## FRENCH DEFER CREDITS VOTE FOR MOROCCO

Chamber by Vote of 312 to 178 Postpones Debate—Socialists Give Consent

### FINANCIAL BILL IS INTRODUCED

Measure Detailing Plans to Balance Budget Is Referred to Committee

PARIS, May 25 (AP).—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 312 to 178, today postponed until Wednesday the discussion of voting credits for the French military campaign in Morocco.

Twenty-five Communist deputies shouted a unanimous "Down with war!" and demanded immediate discussion of the Moroccan situation when the Chamber convened. The majority of the deputies, however, refused to be stampeded and acceded to the Government's request to postpone the debate.

Paul Painleve, the Premier, scored a signal success by securing the consent of the Socialists for postponement. Pointing to the withdrawal of the French forces to points south of the Ouergha River, he insisted the French campaign is purely one of defense, and is not animated by a spirit of conquest. This placated the Socialists for the time. The members of all radical groups will caucus with the Socialists tomorrow to consider their future position on the Moroccan question.

Upon the reassembling of the Chamber tomorrow afternoon the Finance Minister, Joseph Caillaux, introduced his financial bill, detailing measures to balance the budget. It was immediately referred to the Chamber's Finance Committee for report.

At a caucus of the Socialist Party today a majority of the Socialists were reported to have expressed opposition to voting for the proposed credits.

## Painleve Gains Support as the Chamber Meets

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 25.—The French Parliament met today, after a vacation, for its most important, perhaps most decisive session. The fate of many matters of vital concern hangs in the balance. The Government itself is seriously menaced by disaffection among the Socialists, and even the radical section of Edouard Herriot's followers. Nevertheless, it has gained greatly in strength in the past few days.

It is likely to survive the attacks directed against it. The Left is cool toward Paul Painleve, the Premier, but prefers to support him rather than a possible successor. A few weeks ago no observer would have foretold a long career for the new Government, but in spite of numerous intrigues its position has been considerably improved.

## Blockade of the Rif

On the Moroccan question, on which it will be interpellated, its solidarity with the preceding government is apparent. It cannot be held responsible, despite the contentions of the Communist leader, M. Doriot and the Socialist leader, M. Renaudel, for events in the Rif. France is opposed to any fresh colonial conquest. Overweening military ambitions will be checked. Louis Malvy has reported the result of his interviews with the King of Spain and Prime de Rivera. There does not appear any possibility of France and Spain co-operating for the purpose of permanently destroying Abd-el-Krim's opposition.

There could be too much protest against the French flinging themselves into the quicksands which have swallowed up the Spanish troops. What is hoped for is an arrangement by which the blockade of the Rif will be maintained, but a possible successor. A few weeks ago no observer would have foretold a long career for the new Government, but in spite of numerous intrigues its position has been considerably improved.

## The Financial Question

The second question, perhaps even greater, is financial. If the Government is overthrown Joseph Caillaux's efforts come to naught. He is extremely anxious about successfully carrying out the fiscal operations begun, but encounters considerable opposition because his projects are practically free from Socialist theories. Moreover, there is need for tranquility, and the Moroccan war helps to destroy confidence at an unfortunate moment. It has had a depressing influence on the market. The franc has again fallen. This fall is partly attributed to the American move for the collection of debts. If all goes well, M. Caillaux expects to get the budget of 1925 passed next month. It is already five months overdue. In this respect the Herriot Government failed completely to fulfill its promises.

M. Caillaux claims also for the first time to have truly balanced the budget. As left by his predecessor it showed a large deficit, but is now remodeled in such a manner as to fill up the gaps. It is not expected that difficulties will arise with respect to the many tenancy of the embassy at the Vatican, though naturally the Government's decision is extremely unwelcome to the Socialists and Radicals. In foreign affairs, Aristide Briand is prepared to discuss the proposed pact with Austen Chamberlain at Geneva next month, though he prefers to continue the negotiations along diplomatic channels. It does







## FRENCH TROOPS ARE WITHDRAWN FROM OUEGHA

Forces Opposed to Abd-el-Krim's Tribesmen Moved to New Positions

FEZ, French Morocco, May 25 (AP)—The French troops opposing Abd-el-Krim's invading Rifian tribesmen have been withdrawn from their positions north of the Ouegha River, establishing their lines behind the protection of that stream.

The plan of the French command is to establish a continuous front, without breaks in the line, thus guarding against infiltrations of enemy tribesmen.

The positions evacuated were composed of small huts and advance posts situated miles apart. The Rifians slipped between these, proceeding to the rear, and surrounding the smaller posts. This necessitated the dispatch of relief columns from the main body of the French troops.

The new position will also have the effect of shortening the length of the front, affording the protection of the river against raiding parties of Rifians. French artillery commands all points where the river can be crossed in force.

## Tribesmen Reported to Be Surrendering to the French

RABAT, Morocco, May 25 (AP)—Rebellious tribes, won over to the cause of Abd-el-Krim, through the sultan's Holy War propaganda, according to information obtained from French sources here, are gradually weakening and surrendering to the French troops, following upon the French successes of last week.

Confronted with a precarious situation, and with his effective thinning, Abd-el-Krim has been forced to renege activities in the Kifane sector, and is concentrating the Moors who remain faithful to him in order to menace the lines of communication of the French with Algeria.

The number of soldiers still faithful to Abd-el-Krim is estimated at 20,000, the men being distributed at the most dangerous spots of the front, making it possible for the Moorish chieftain to offer stubborn resistance to the French.

Great activity is noticed on the side of the rebels, and it is expected that Abd-el-Krim is preparing to strike another blow at the French lines to restore the prestige lost through the defeat he suffered at the hands of General Count de Chambrun last week.

Airplane scouts report groupings of Moors in several regions.

## World News in Brief

Manchester, Eng. (AP)—English railway officials are watching with interest the experiment of giving moving picture shows on electric trains of the Czechoslovakian state-owned railroads. The German transportation authorities also are considering the same idea. According to reports from Prague the cinema cars can seat 80 persons and the film program, shown on in the evening, work, while the train passes through uninteresting territory, consists of light, interesting pictures with scenery displays, industrial achievements and other features of the country, which are flashed at intervals.

East Quogue, N. Y. (AP)—The Rev. Dr. Arthur Bagley, who promised city Judge Goffin of Yonkers that he would preach an anti-speed sermon in return for a suspended sentence on a speeding charge, has prefaced a sermon with a brief account of his arrest, and asked his congregation to obey the speed laws.

Indianapolis, Ind. (AP)—A board of directors of the American Legion of work in home care and home aid for orphaned and dependent children of the world's war, has been appointed by James A. Drin, national commander of the legion. Under his board's direction the legion intends to carry on the child welfare work, in part is to be supported from the income from the \$5,000,000 endowment fund now being raised.

New York (AP)—After more than 30 years of bargaining, an outfit of armor which is the only knightly panoply of the period of Agincourt or of the time of Joan of Arc now in existence in the United States or Europe has been obtained from an island in the Mediterranean. It is announced that the Metropolitan Museum of Art, it is announced.

Santiago, Chile (AP)—Several diplomatic appointments have just been announced by the Government. Luis Aldunate is named Ambassador to Japan; Emilio Rodriguez Mendoza, Minister to Spain; Luis Orrego Luco, Minister to Uruguay; Julio Garces, Minister to Central America; and Diego Urrutia, Minister to Cuba.

Syracuse, N. Y. (AP)—Decision to construct at Utica a synagogue for Jewish students at Cornell University was reached at the New York State conference of the United Synagogue of America, at Temple Adath Yeshurun, here. There are between 600 and 700 Jewish students at Cornell.

New York (AP)—The Metropolitan Museum of Art has just received the \$250,000 art collection of Collis P. Huntington, railroad builder and art collector. Included is a famous Jan Vermeer painting, "Young Woman Playing the Mandoline," one of only 37 known paintings by the Dutch master and which is valued at \$500,000.

Washington (AP)—The 7860 purchase of New York City do an annual business of approximately \$35,000,000 and supply at least 1,500,000 persons with all or part of what they buy of fruits, vegetables, dried fruits, nuts and cheese.

New York (AP)—A memorial concert for Victor Herbert, composer, was observed here with more than 100 musicians who have played under his direction taking part. The orchestra, led by prominent conductors, played selections from Mr. Herbert's compositions. The memorial was held under the auspices of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, of which Mr. Herbert was one of the founders.

Salem, Ore. (AP)—The world's butter fat production record was declared broken when St. Mawes' Lady's Prize, a senior three-year-old owned by H. D. Hill of Independence, completed a year's test with approximately 1002 pounds. Figures are being forwarded to the American Jersey Cattle Club of New York for certification.

## SWAMPSCOTT CASE TO BE INVESTIGATED

Evidence to Be Presented to Essex County Grand Jury

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 25 (AP)—William G. Clark, District Attorney of Essex County, announced today that at a special sitting of the grand jury to be called at Salem in June he would present evidence concerning the bribery phase brought out in the Swampscott rum running investigation which reached a climax last Saturday when William L. Quinn, Chief of Police, was removed from office by the selectmen.

The action of the district attorney came hard on the heels of notice that the federal grand jury in Boston would begin hearing evidence tomorrow relative to the smuggling phase of the rum-running situation here. To this hearing 25 witnesses, including coast guardsmen, policemen and Swampscott citizens have been called.

Originally, plans for the special session of the Essex County grand jury were made in connection with alleged corruption of city officials of Lawrence.

At this sitting, he said, any person who, in the Quinn case hearing, had been mentioned as offering, giving or accepting bribes would be summoned to appear. His action, he said, was a result of a private investigation conducted by Officer William Murray, connected with the District Attorney's office, and had no connection with the investigation carried out by Deputy Chief Edward Callahan and Patrolman Walter Reeves, requisitioned from the Lynn police department in the Quinn case.

## POLISH LUMBER AMONG IMPORTS

Efforts to relieve the scarcity of lumber here, and at the same time provide cheaper building material, are being made by a Boston wholesale lumber company by importing spruce lumber from Poland, it was learned today. A shipment of 60,000 feet of spruce arrived here in a American steamer from Hamburg, Germany, a few days ago. This lumber was transhipped at Hamburg. It is being sold at \$10 per 1000 feet under the domestic lumber price.

While this importation is in the nature of an experiment, approximately 20,000 feet have already been sold, and lumber dealers say that it appears to be of equal value and quality to domestic lumber. Each board is marked "Made in Poland," to conform with the United States Government regulation requiring the country of origin to be shown on each piece of wood.

## EPIDEMIC CRY OF SMALLPOX IS BOOMERANG

(Continued from Page 1)

was backed up by the health officer of the district. The proclamation, however, implied that the pressure for vaccination did not arise so much from conditions in the District of Columbia but rather was due as it stated "to the fact that smallpox is prevalent in various parts of the United States." But even this statement is not borne out by the official reports of the Public Health Service in Washington, which discloses in its April 18 report, for example, that in a survey of 34 states the number of smallpox cases is less than half of what it was last year and that 102 cities reported a similar marked decrease.

Reports Reveal Decreases Typical of the improved health situation are the last three reports of the Public Health Service, which contradict the theory that so-called smallpox threatened Washington or other cities because of any widespread prevalence in other parts of the country. They read:

"Smallpox, for the week ended April 18, 1925: Thirty-four states reported 636 cases. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 1419 cases. One hundred and two cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 267 cases; 1924, 465 cases.

"Smallpox, for week ended April 25, 1925: Thirty-five states reported 909 cases of smallpox. Last year for the corresponding week they reported 1427 cases. One hundred cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 342 cases; 1924, 503 cases.

"Smallpox, for the week ended May 2, 1925, 35 states reported 346 cases of smallpox. Last year, for the corresponding week, they reported 1410 cases. One hundred and two cities reported smallpox for the week as follows: 1925, 275 cases; 1924, 542 cases."

It is a fact, also, that not only smallpox, but other so-called communicable diseases, showed a diminution for 1925 over a corresponding period in 1924, and that the situation as thus found by the Public Health Service reveals the needlessness of the false alarm which was sent out from Washington and does not give ground for unusual measures.

An incident that caused comment was the threat of the health officer of the District of Columbia to cause the arrest of newsmen who were selling a New York City daily describing the possible ill results from vaccination.

In applauding this stand—although the authorities later thought better of their threat and actually attempted no arrests—the Journal of the American Medical Association in its May 9 issue had the following to say:

"The anti-vaccinationists made a feeble effort to oppose the work of vaccination initiated by the health officer. Newspapers attempted to sell copies of a New York City publication with cries, 'Don't be vaccinated.' Health Officer Fowler announced that the police would arrest anyone calling out similar warnings. He said that while he had no authority to interfere with the sale of any newspaper he had arranged for the arrest of any person who would cry out any warning against vaccination. Dr. Fowler's action was based on a section of the 'Contagious Disease Regulations' which says, 'That no person shall molest, hinder or in any manner prevent said Health Officer . . . in the service of said Health Department, from performing any duty imposed upon him or them by the provisions of this act.'"

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected Wednesday afternoon, and the selection of the 1925 convention city will also be made at that time. The Rev. Garfield Morgan of Lynn will be the principal speaker at the noon luncheon on Wednesday, and in the evening Dr. Tehyl Hsieh will address the delegates and their guests.

Dr. Charles W. Brunninghaus of Worcester, district governor, will preside at the convention sessions. Besides an interesting program of athletic events, the visitors will be entertained with light-seeing trips along the North Shore and tours of inspection of Lynn industrial plants.

LEGION ASKS \$200,000 IN BOSTON CAMPAIGN

Dr. Frederick A. Washburn has accepted the chairmanship of the Greater Boston American Legion endowment campaign committee which seeks to raise \$200,000 within the next two weeks. Colonel Washburn is a past commander of the Greater Boston chapter of the Military Order of the World War. He will preside at the banquet in honor of Brig.-Gen. James A. Drin, national Legion commander, at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, tonight.

The campaign will be opened in Boston by a chemical warfare demonstration on the Boston Common ball grounds at 11:45 Monday morning.

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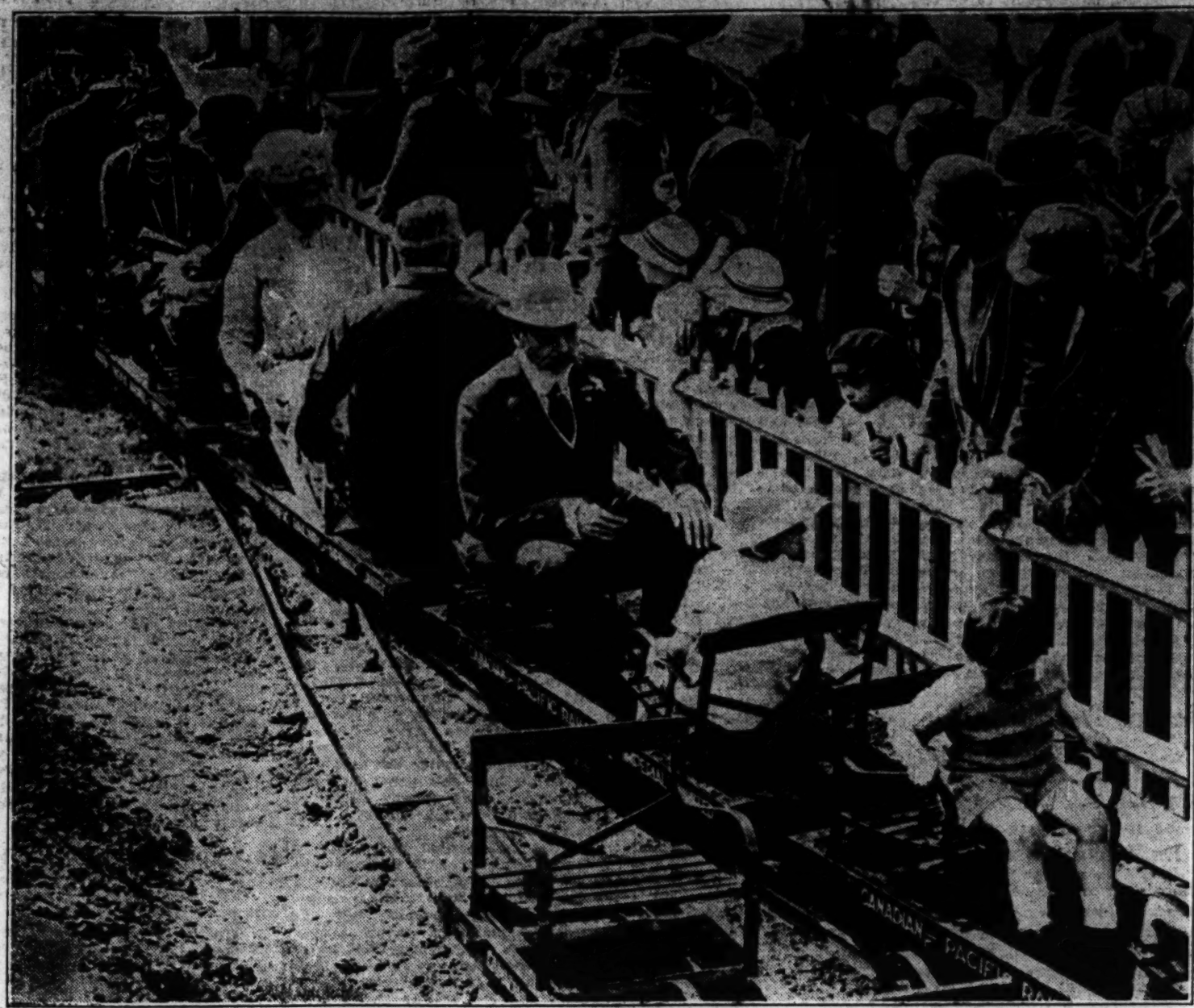
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## King and Queen of England Enjoy Outing at British Empire Exhibition



Their Majesties Are Seen Indulging in a Ride With a Number of Their Subjects on the Miniature Railway in the Beautiful Grounds at Wembley.

## NEW ENGLAND LIONS CLUBS TO ASSEMBLE

District Convention to Be Held in Swampscott

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 25 (Special)—The thirty-third annual district convention of the New England Lions Clubs will open at the New Ocean House here tomorrow morning for a two-day session.

An attendance of about 800 is expected from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The convention business session and roll call will open at 2:30 tomorrow afternoon. At dinner served at 6:30 a speaking program will be followed by dancing and entertainment until midnight.

Officers for the ensuing year will be elected Wednesday afternoon, and the selection of the 1925 convention city will also be made at that time.

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GUARDSMEN TO HEAR FLAG CODE EXPERT

Col. James A. Moss of the United States Army, retired, and director-general of the United States Flag Association, will be the guest of the Massachusetts National Guard Association, Friday evening, when at 8 o'clock in the auditorium in the State House he will deliver an address on the importance of maintaining due respect for the American flag.

Following Colonel Moss, Lieut. Robert J. Brown Jr. of the United States Air Service will give an illustrated talk on the new phases of progress of aerial transportation. The annual meeting of the association will be held on Friday and will include election of officers.

CHURCHES TO UNITE TOPSFIELD, Mass., May 25 (Special)—Expressing the conviction that the best interests of the community would be better served with a single church, members of the local Methodist church, at a quarterly conference held Saturday evening, voted in favor of a proposed federation with the Congregational Church Society, which dates back to about the time of settlement of the colony 275 years ago.

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## BRITISH ROYALTIES JOIN IN WORSHIP

King and Queen Take Part in Service at Wembley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, May 25—Wembley was the British Empire's cathedral yesterday. Ninety thousand people participated reverently in worship which was followed by a pageantry of processions. Such stillness prevailed when the Bishop of London called for mute thanksgiving for the Empire-builders of the past and a prayer for those now at work and to come, that the championing of the bits of the King's cavalry escort became audible across the arena.

The Archbishop of York's address ended on the note that "because the times are difficult and the dangers that beset the Empire are great," therefore, it was for all "to prove that the springs of self-sacrifice have not run dry."

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—The ceremony at Wembley was impressive and representative from every aspect of imperial activity. The Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles were among the other members of the royal family present, together with several of the cabinet ministers and Earl Haig.

Another noteworthy Empire Day celebration was a demonstration of 5000 British Paediatric in Hyde Park wearing the black and silver badge of the society. After speeches urging the necessity of countering the growth of Communism the demonstrators marched through Piccadilly and Pall Mall.

## New Rotor Ship to Undergo Test

Navy Officers at Technology to Conduct Experiments in Charles River

Tests of a rotor ship propelled by a new type of revolving tower designed in the school of naval architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be conducted in Charles River basin within two weeks, it was announced today.

The designers are Lieutenants W. W. Hastings and J. M. Kiernan, United States Navy, who are attached to the school of naval architecture. The rotor is being constructed from data gathered in exhaustive experiments in aviation at Langley Field, Va., and differs in several respects from the rotor towers invented by Anton Flettner of Germany. Both towers employ the so-called Magnus effect, which involves the force obtained by wind pressure on revolving cylinders.

Only one tower will be used on the Technology ship. Until recently Flettner used two towers 40 feet in diameter and 52 feet high, in a ship of 600 tons. Latest advances indicate however, that the German inventor is experimenting with a single tower system of propulsion. The tower designed by Lieutenants Hastings and Kiernan will be 34 feet in diameter and 94 feet in height, and will be mounted on a vessel about 30 feet long. The discs on top of the Flettner towers revolve. The rotor designed at Technology will have a stationary disc. The tower is smaller in proportion to the Flettner rotors and will revolve at greater speed.

The designers believe that by rotating their tower at 360 revolutions per minute in a 15-mile wind, the 20-foot craft will attain a speed of seven knots an hour.

The tower is mounted on a ball-bearing base and is supported by an interior column with a bearing several feet above the deck of the craft.

Moths Feed on Grease Spots You can get rid of the holes eaten through the fabric with Carbona. Remove them with Carbona before putting your clothes away.

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## HARVARD ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR 289TH COMMENCEMENT

Exercises and Conferring of Degrees to Be Held in Sever Quadrangle, Thursday, June 18—Procession to Form Near Massachusetts Hall

Final arrangements for the celebration of the two hundred and eighty-ninth commencement at Harvard University, Thursday, June 18, were announced today by Dr. John Warren, university marshal. The exercises and conferring of degrees, both in course and honorary, will take place at 10 o'clock in the morning in Sever Quadrangle. The following regulations will govern the admission, order of procession, and other details of the program:

The "Yard" will be closed to the public on Commencement Day, and only members of the governing boards of the university, officers of instruction and administration, students, and alumni will be admitted. Women and children will not be admitted. No cameras will be allowed in the Yard. The Johnston, Meyer, McKean, and Dudley gates will be used.

### Admission to the Sever Quadrangle

Candidates for degrees do not need tickets for themselves. Those candidates who desire tickets for their families must send in their application to the deans of the various faculties. Each candidate will probably have three or four tickets, and the number will depend to some extent on the number of tickets assigned to his particular school. Tickets will be distributed by the deans.

Members of faculties do not need tickets for themselves, as they are entitled to join the commencement procession. Each member of a faculty may apply for one ticket for the use of a member of his family. Officers of instruction and administration, not members of faculties, may apply for admission tickets for their personal use. They are not entitled to apply for tickets for their families. Applications should be made to the university marshal, 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

### Provision for Students

A limited number of admission tickets for standing room only will be available for students in the university not graduating. These may be had on application to the deans of the various faculties.

Alumni do not need tickets for themselves as all alumni may join the president's procession in order of seniority. The older alumni will have seats on the platform; the younger alumni will be assigned seats elsewhere. A number will probably have to stand. Alumni are not entitled to apply for seats for their families.

No one will be admitted to the Quadrangle without a ticket except those authorized to join the commencement procession. The public will not be admitted. No cameras will be allowed in the Quadrangle. Ticket holders will enter by the gates on Quincy Street. The entrance to the Quadrangle will be reserved for the commencement procession.

### Commencement Procession

The governing boards of the University, members of faculties, guests and alumni are requested to assemble in front of Massachusetts Hall at 9:45 a. m. Candidates for degrees in science or dark clothes will assemble under the direction of their respective marshals at 9:45 a. m. in the following order: All speakers and the candidates for the degrees of A. B. and A. A. near the east end of Holyworth Hall. Candidates for S. B. near the west end of Holyworth Hall. Candidates for A. M. Ph. D.; S. B. in the various branches of engineering and mining. S. M. in the various branches of engineering, M. E., Met. E.; S. M. Indus. Chem.; S. D. Ed. M. Ed. M. Arch.; M. L. A.; M. S. Sool.; S. M. Bot.; S. D. App. Biol.; and M. B. A. in front of Stoughton Hall. Candidates for D. M. D., M. D., D. M. S., P. H. M., P. H. D., P. H. LL. B., LL. M., S. P. D., S. T. B., S. T. M., and Th. D., in front of Hollis Hall.

In case of rain the degrees will be conferred in Sanders Theater and different tickets will be provided with one Sanders Theater ticket each. Members of faculties below the rank of assistant professor cannot have any Sanders Theater tickets.

### Arrangements at Theater

Only alumni of at least 25 years' standing are entitled to join the procession. Owing to lack of space, officers of instruction and administration, not faculty members, alumni of less than 25 years' standing, and students of the non-graduating classes cannot be admitted to the theater.

### In case of rain the commencement procession will be formed in Memorial Hall. Officers, guests, and

alumni of the university of at least 25 years' standing will enter by the south door of the transept and assemble along the north side of Memorial Hall.

Candidates for degree will enter by the west door of Memorial Hall and assemble in the order stated above along the south side of the hall, the band and the head of the column at the east end of the hall.

### For Students in Harvard College

G. H. Chase, acting dean of Harvard College, makes the following announcement as to tickets for undergraduates:

Candidates for the degrees of A. B.

## Maine State Pier Directors Look for Unprecedented Year

With Development of Large Coast Business the Management Is Now Reaching Out for Exports of Middle West Manufacturing Centers

PORTLAND, Me., May 21 (Special).—The managers of the Maine State Pier are looking forward to a year of the greatest business this public institution has had since it was erected by an act of the Legislature.

Maine had many, in fact, very many of its best citizens and most successful business men, who believed that it was absolutely unwise for the State to embark in business and construct the State Pier at Portland. They believed that politics would enter into its administration, that waste and poor management would feature its career and that as a result Maine would be the loser by many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

There are still to be found doubters who do not believe in the project, but their protests are growing weaker because the State Pier is making good and proving to be a great source of strength to the agricultural, industrial and recreational interests of the State. The last named was hardly anticipated by its promoters but, nevertheless, is a fact.

### Extended Each Year

The State Pier has been the cause of the Eastern Steamship Lines retaining its Portland service and this year has been extended each year until now it is announced that again passenger boats are to be operated between this port and New York, and another line is to operate passenger boats from Portland eastward along the Maine coast. These two services are of vital consequence to the recreational interests and will bring thousands of additional tourists to Maine.

Essentially, however, the State Pier was designed to aid the business and agricultural interests of the State and in this is proving to be highly successful. Its business is increasing rapidly each year, and it is now one of the real centers of business activity of the State. The Eastern Steamship Lines has made it its terminus for its Boston and New York services, and will now add its passenger boats to its New York fleet, as well as its Maine coast steamers; it is the headquarters for the Dollar Line operating to Portland, Ore., via the Panama Canal, and to other points; it is also used by numerous other lines operating on irregular schedules to all parts of the world; it is the headquarters of the United States Coast Guard service of the United States Immigration Department, of a large freight forward company, and of a number of other activities. At all times there are anywhere from one to several steamers lying at it and its freight sheds are piled high with freight destined to all parts of America and the world.

### Cheap Freight Rates

Without the State Pier it is almost certain that many of these lines would not now be running to Portland, and because of these lines Maine is enjoying wonderful transportation opportunities and cheap freight rates which put it very strongly in the favored class in competition with other sections of the country.

Water transportation is vastly cheaper than that by rail and this is one of the great reasons which led Henry F. Merrill, president of the State Pier, to fight so hard to get it built. He knew that the time was coming when Portland would be at a serious disadvantage without it. Because Portland is now able to ship Maine products to the Pacific coast at a lower rate than the same products can be shipped out into

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## Ladies and Gentlemen—"Diggeldy Dan"



Photograph by courtesy Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Circus  
Jules Turnour, Veteran Clown, the Prototype of Edwin P. Norwood's Well-Known Character.

## Comes the Circus With Famed Clown

Prototype of Diggeldy Dan to Cut His Capers in Boston Week of June 8

Children, both large and small, who have delighted in following the capers of "Diggeldy Dan" through the pages of Edwin P. Norwood's book, will have an opportunity of seeing the prototype of their entertainer in the person of Jules Turnour, veteran clown of Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey circus, which pitches its tents at the Sullivan Square grounds, Charlestown, during the week of June 8.

Born in Spain of French parentage and having since that time traveled with circuses in almost every country in the world, it is not surprising that Jules should at times be spoken of as "a man without a country."

As a matter of fact, Jules is a citizen of the United States. He owns a farm in Michigan. It is there he spends his winters. But springtime always finds Jules tramping again with the circus. There he takes his place as a "man without a country."

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## TAX EQUALIZATION SAID TO BE PURPOSE

Commissioner Long Explains Motives for New Forms

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 25 (Special).—New forms of taxation are suggested not for the purpose of putting further burdens upon the people, but rather to relieve the burden put upon the various classes of property, largely real estate, which now bear the brunt of governmental costs, said Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, in speaking today before the local Kiwanis Club. With regard to real estate taxation he said:

The vast proportion of our real estate, particularly our living quarters, has been built because of financial assistance obtained through our mutual savings banks. The savings banks by law have been restricted to loans not exceeding 60 per cent of the full value of the real estate, as against the 100 per cent valuation required of the local assessors. If we are to judge by the real estate mortgages held by the Massachusetts savings banks the local assessments of real estate as a whole are only about 70 per cent of the full and fair cash value. If this was remedied the "proportional" provision of the Constitution would be exact fairness, and were neither more nearly met, and all taxpayers would rest content in the thought that they were being treated with exact fairness, and were neither carrying more nor less of a burden than their fellow taxpayers.

The process of the Massachusetts income tax, because it is a substitute for a property tax on intangibles, is distributed to the cities and towns for their local needs. Income taxes are a recognized method of distributing the burden of taxation.

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## OPERA SCHOLARSHIP TRYOUTS SCHEDULED

Eastman School Plan Requires Candidates Be Americans

Talented students of voice who wish to enter the opera field will be heard next Friday morning from 10 to 12 o'clock in Steiner Hall, Boston, in tryouts for scholarships in the opera department of the Eastman School of Music at Rochester, N. Y. The tryouts will be held by Howard Hanson, director of the school, and Vladimir Roaring, director of the Rochester American Opera Company, an outgrowth of the Eastman School department, and production head of the school.

Candidates for these scholarships, which cover all tuition fees and include a sum of money granted for living expenses, must be American citizens by birth or adoption. They must have completed a vocal training enabling them to sing operatic music in a finished manner.

The opera department of the Eastman School last season gave four operatic productions in the Eastman Theater. All operas are sung in English. The scholarship holders form the nucleus on which are based the casts for the public performances of the department and of the Rochester American Opera Company. Scholarship holders thus renew full training in opera performance supplemented by opportunity to become members of opera casts in accordance with capacity shown.

Productions planned next year by the Rochester American Opera Company will include several in the Eastman Theater and several in Kilborn Hall of the Eastman School of Music. These performances will be an opportunity for capable students in the opera department to obtain practical stage experience. Eugene Goossens, conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, will conduct the Eastman Theater performances.

## ENTRANCE TO WORLD COURT IS ADVOCATED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 25 (Special).—Pleading for the United States to co-operate with other nations in establishing permanent peace and urging entrance to the World Court, Dr. Charles S. Macfarland of New York, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, spoke at the Memorial Sunday services here yesterday.

"I cannot see," said Dr. Macfarland, "how our Nation can fulfill its part in this new order of the world except by a willingness to sit down around the table with the other nations of the world to think out their common problems. I cannot see how our Nation can fulfill its part unless it follows the leadership of Calvin Coolidge, to unite with all the other nations in submitting international questions to an organized court, instead of submitting them to armed conflict."

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Starting Monday, April 20th

We will bake Fresh Bread, Turnover Rolls, Biscuits, Finger

Rolls fresh daily



STATE LEGION  
ASKS \$500,000Opens Campaign for Its  
Allotment of \$500,000  
Endowment Fund

To raise Massachusetts' quota of \$500,000 toward the national \$5,000,000 endowment fund for world war veterans the American Legion opened a state-wide campaign today.

As reports were still being received from the American Legion posts throughout the State at the campaign headquarters, 11 Beacon Street, late this afternoon, indications were that a total of at least \$50,000 will have been contributed by the close of the first day. The campaign will extend to June 6.

The program which was to be held

today on the Boston Common was postponed until next Monday, when the intensive solicitation in this city will begin. The program then will include a demonstration of chemical warfare, exhibition flying, a band concert and patriotic ceremonies at the Parkman bandstand.

Tonight Brig.-Gen. James A. Drain, national commander of the American Legion, will be in Boston to attend the "Zero Hour Dinner," preparatory to the campaign work of the coming two weeks. Besides Brigadier-General Drain, Governor Fuller, Leo M. Harlow, state commander of the American Legion, and Charles R. Gow, chairman of the Massachusetts endowment fund committee, are also scheduled to speak.

Dr. Frederick A. Washburn will preside. Following the dinner, General Drain will speak in Faneuil Hall, where he will outline the needs and the proposed administration of the \$5,000,000 endowment.

Correcting Language Errors  
Forms Test for School PupilsWide Variation Shown in Scores Made in 83 Towns  
and Cities of Massachusetts Under Direction of  
Prof. Guy M. Wilson of Boston University

Wide variation in the ability of Massachusetts school children to correct errors in simple English is the outstanding fact in a test conducted in 83 towns and cities of Massachusetts by Prof. Guy M. Wilson of the Boston University School of Education. The results, of which have been tabulated and are now announced by him.

The variations are found not only among individuals within a school but even among the medium scores of the various school systems. Analysis of the result by grades discloses that honors are considerably divided and that no city ranks uniformly at the top in all grades. Professor Wilson stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The figures show that the average ability gradually increased as the age of the participants increased but great disparity between the ability of the children in the high median and the low median throughout the grades is indicated, as is a drop in the high median score in the eighth grade over the figure in the seventh.

**Other Tests Planned**

The language test this year follows a state-wide spelling test given last year, also under the auspices of the School of Education. Next year a state-wide test in arithmetic probably will be given, covering useful fundamentals and practical judgment in business application.

The main purpose of the language test was to give a means of diagnosis of the language errors of children, to call attention to the importance of obtaining correct speech and the possibility of doing so.

Why did one third grade do five times as well as another? Professor Wilson asks. Why did one eighth grade do more than twice as well as another? Why such wide differences throughout? Were there differences among children and teachers these cannot account for the variations shown, he declared.

**Difference in Emphasis**

The only explanation is that the emphasis in the language work varies tremendously throughout the State, he said. In some places the major emphasis in the grades is upon technical grammar, notwithstanding the studies showing "the utter worthlessness" of technical grammar in the grades either for improvement of writing or speaking or for disciplinary purposes.

In other places the technical grammar has been replaced below the high school by constructive work in oral and written language and by games and drill designed to eliminate inaccuracies and errors of speech. This, he believes, is the main factor in explaining the differences.

The test was administered by teachers throughout the State under the direction of their local superintendents, who in turn co-operated with the School of Education. The test paper was in form of a dialogue between two boys, in which 31 errors were committed. Pupils from the third to the eighth grade, inclusive, and in some cases on into the high school, were asked to correct any errors they could find in the dialogue. The results were tabulated on the grades from three to eight, however, although the results in the higher grades were recorded for the information of the schools in which these grades participated.

**Improvement in Speech**

Ten of the errors in the dialogue, according to Professor Wilson, constitute practically one-half of the everyday errors of speech, by training children to use these 10 forms correctly great improvement in ordinary speech could therefore be obtained, he says.

Here is the first bell rang?"

John—"Has the first bell rang?"

Frank—"I ain't heard no bell."

John—"Have you solved them examples which the teacher give us to solve to home?"

Frank—"I done all but the last one. I can't hardly see how to begin it. Me and Jim worked together. How many did you git?"

John—"I looked them over and seen that I didn't know nuthin' about them. So I went over to see Charley. Him and me tried two or three an' couldn't get them. Can I copy you'n? I wish we had a teacher who could learn us better."

Frank—"Here they be. Oh, by the way, have you saw my new air rifle?"

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22 Main Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.  
will open its rooms for the night on  
May 25th. The inn furnishes GOOD BEDS  
and GOOD BREAKFAST (continental  
half board) and the big AUDITORIUM  
(straw blocks 24x24) for the night.  
Branch Cafeteria, 122 11th St. N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

I showed it to Jim when he come over last night. I tell you it's a fine one. Jim he was certainly pleased when he seen it."

John—"I wish I had went to your house last night so I could of seen it."

Frank—"Jim and me is going to the woods on Saturday and you can go too if you wish. Jim says there are lots of nuts in his uncle's woods."

NEW HAMPSHIRE RAIL  
HEARING IS RESUMEDFarmers and Others on Branch  
Lines Testify

CONCORD, N. H., May 25 (Special).—Public hearings on the proposed abandonment of branch line railroads in New Hampshire, which have been a part of the Boston & Maine Railroad system, were resumed today at the State House with every indication that four more days will be required to complete the presentation of evidence. B. H. Meyer, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, has retired from the proceedings in New Hampshire personally, and his interests are being looked after by the public service commissioners of the State Government.

Witnesses today were manufacturers in small New Hampshire communities who claimed that their prosperity is threatened by loss of railroad communication. Edward C. Niles, counsel representing the State of New Hampshire, said that it will take at least three days more for him to introduce all the evidence which he has prepared with the assistance of lawyers representing individual communities.

The B. & M. Railroad will introduce rebuttal evidence when the State has put in its case. The evidence largely concerns the volume of shipping over leased lines and its relation to private business.

HARVARD CLUBS  
HOLD ELECTION

BALTIMORE, Md., May 23 (AP).—William Thomas '73 of San Francisco was elected president of the Associated Harvard Clubs at the organization's annual business meeting here. Mr. Thomas also was elected a director of the Harvard Alumni Association. Chicago was selected as next year's meeting place.

Vice presidents chosen were: Franklin K. Billings, Governor of Vermont; Pearson Wells, Detroit; Bertram Richards, Minneapolis; Edward S. Hatch, New Orleans; William W. Fisher, Dallas; Rupert E. L. Kittredge, Toronto; Henry S. Midendorf, Baltimore; and James H. Hyde, Paris. Nathan Perles Jr. and Mackey Wells of Milwaukee were elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

**EXPLORER PLANS TOUR**

An opportunity to explore various parts of the world is offered to five or six Harvard graduates by Dr. William Lord Smith, a Harvard graduate and experienced world explorer. According to Dr. Smith's plans the trip will last a year and he will provide an instructor in biology, history, government and religions of the countries they will visit. The party will have an especially fine opportunity to study animals as they journey will take them into the Indian jungles by the way of Japan, China and the Straits Settlements. The expedition will leave San Francisco in September.

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'HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD'  
TO CARRY OUT IDEALS OF POET

New College Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church at West Somerville, and its Parish House, called "House by the Side of the Road." Named From Well-Known Poem of Sam Walter Foss, Who Was a Member of the Church.

West Somerville College Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church and Memorial to Sam Walter Foss  
Dedicated—Week's Program Arranged

With fitting ceremonies, attended by visiting church dignitaries, representatives of civic and religious bodies, and a large gathering of parishioners, the new College Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on College Avenue, West Somerville, and the adjoining "House by the Side of the Road," erected as memorial to Sam Walter Foss, author of "The House by the Side of the Road," was dedicated yesterday.

This was the first of a series of services marking the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the church, to continue through the week. The College Avenue church is the outgrowth of the Park Avenue M. E. Church, incorporated July 1, 1872, which, since Feb. 7, 1883, has worshipped in the wooden edifice on Park Avenue, near the site of the new church.

**Saw Church's Mission**

The men and women who have shared the inspiration and desires reflected by the poet in the verses which are widely known and who have tried, in turn, to reflect them will see in this amplification of the church's mission new horizons of service opened that are already mantled with the favor of a truly appropriate memorial to the poet who was long a member of the parish and members of whose family still remain active in its affairs.

What one critic said, when the poem was published, "the optimistic helpfulness of what he wrote" still touches with singular effect the thought of the average man and woman who sees in this unfolding opportunity an influence and potential service of which the poet himself could not but have been glad. The tender and softest thought of the man who wrote, not from the

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Cafeteria  
Dinner

at which time the Lacombe Chapel was dedicated.

In the Foss Memorial there are abundant facilities wherever to develop the educational, social and recreational program of the church, subject to such amplification as may best meet the growing needs of the community. A well-lighted gymnasium, lockers near by and bowling alleys provide for wholesome recreation. Opportunities for social fellowship are provided in the ladies' parlors and the various adult class rooms. A radio, large assembly rooms for children's gatherings, unit rooms for young children are arranged for religious education and the social activities of youth.

**Equipment Is Complete**

Modern kitchens and kitchenettes, all placed in efficient relation to a dumb waiter running through the four-story structure, facilitate the serving of meals for various church functions. It is possible that, in keeping with the ideals of the memorial, an "Author's Room" to afford library facilities will later be established.

This evening will be "open house night" with committees stationed in all parts of the church and "House by the Side of the Road," to explain

the uses of the building to visitors. In the church auditorium there will be a continuous organ recital by Lewis P. Fall, organist of the West Somerville Baptist Church; William L. Gray, organist of the West Somerville Congregational Church, and Miss Cleora A. Nickles of the College Avenue M. E. Church.

"Sam Walter Foss Night" will be observed tomorrow evening. Writings of the poet will be illustrated by tableaux and selections from his poems will be read by the poet's daughter, Miss Molly Foss, and others.

For Wednesday evening a "young people's night" program has been arranged. Dean Walter S. Athearn of the Boston University School of Religious Education, will make an address on "Modern Temple Builders," and Rev. Dr. Henry H. Crane, pastor of the Center M. E. Church, Malden, will speak on "The Greatest

**Dedictory Recital**

It is interesting to note that the organ, placed in the auditorium of the church, was originally installed in the old Bromfield Street Methodist church in 1865. It was presented to the trustees of the Somerville church by the trustees of the Bromfield Street church and has been entirely rebuilt. The organ was dedicated at the evening service with John P. Marshall, professor of music at Boston University, giving the dedicatory recital.

The sermon in the morning was preached by Bishop William F. Anderson and at noon each department of the church school held a specially prepared ritual service of dedication.

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Game in the World." Oscar Gustafson, director of music at the Immanuel Baptist Church of Newton, will present "The Fine Arts in Religion," a symphony of pictures, music and color, assisted by the Trinity Quartet of the School of Religious Education.

**Speakers at Banquet**

There will be a "church-night" program Thursday evening and addresses by Governor Fuller, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Mayor John M. Webster of Somerville, and others.

There will be a "church-night" program Friday evening, when the oratorio, "The Prodigal Son," will be presented by the Rev. Earl Eneyart Harper and the vested choir of the Auburndale M. E. Church, assisted by soloists.

The dedication program will end next Sunday, with a patriotic service in the morning and a service of music and pageantry in the evening. The "House by the Side of the Road" was the home of the poet on Highland Avenue, Somerville, built when green pasture lands surrounded it, and the residential district which now reaches to Arlington was still as insubstantial as the poet's "House in the Air" which the "architect Fancy" planned. Now comes this large church community to build a suitable memorial to the kindly, homely philosophy of the poet close to the larger House of God, perpetuating the eternal friendship of God toward all men. His abundant help and solicitude for them.

But it is not alone its membership of 1520 that the church will serve. "By the Side of the Road," where the race of men go by, its portals will stand open seven days in the week, inviting to enter all whom it can serve. Here, through its varied ministry it will stand through the years perpetuating the great ideal of serving mankind.

HAVERHILL SHOE  
LOCALS TO MEET

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 25 (Special).—Mass meetings called by the Shoe Workers' Protective Union to discuss the proposed readjustment of wages in the shoe industry here will start tonight when the packers' local will be the first craft to consider the request of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association for a general revision in labor prices.

Other meetings of various locals will follow in close order. The joint executive boards of the union met recently and discussed the manufacturers' proposition, which is now before the Haverhill Shoe Board of Arbitration, but no action was taken. The subject was referred through the proper channels to the individual locals.

**"SMITH SENIORS ELECT"**  
NARTAMPTON, Mass., May 25 (Special).—The class of 1926 of Smith College has elected Miss Mary Elizabeth Beam of Maplewood, N. J., as president.

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Summer wear—in  
styles as individual as  
the women who make  
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RECORD POULTRY HOLDINGS  
SHOWN IN STATE'S REPORTStorage of Butter Also Has Been Excessive—Both  
Products Are Now Nearing Normal Supply  
Through Season's Withdrawals

In a report just issued, Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the food and drug division, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, stated that there was in cold storage in Massachusetts on May 1, 31,103,541 pounds of food as compared with 27,714,183 pounds on May 1, 1924, and 36,654,461 pounds on May 1, 1923.

The poultry holdings are the highest on record for this time of year and, in fact, the poultry holdings during the entire season have been above the usual amount. The records show, however, that poultry is going out from storage at about the usual rate. The total meat holdings are the lowest on record for May 1.

	1925	1924	1923	5-Year Average
Eggs (dozens)	7,473,213	5,414,305	6,624,380	7,422,731
Butter (pounds)	427,324	101,437	225,181	568,429
Poultry	8,442,291	7,594,144	5,985,828	7,340,754
Beef	2,481,717	1,425,969	2,444,491	2,184,059
Pork	8,250,864	10,728,991	15,129,439	12,687,743
Lamb	454,752	375,266	1,458,460	971,154

due largely to a decrease in the pork holdings.

The holdings of butter have been excessive during the entire season just ended, but the holdings have been reduced to normal by the removal from cold storage of 2,369,476 pounds of butter during the month of April. The storage of eggs for the coming season has already begun.

The per capita holdings on May 1 were: 24 eggs, 11/100 lbs. of butter, 2/3 lbs. of beef, 2 1/5 lbs. of poultry, 2 1/5 lbs. of pork, 12/100 lbs. of lamb.

The following table gives the actual figures for May 1, 1925, 1924, and 1923, together with the average of the previous five years.

PLEA FOR BILLBOARD  
RESTRICTION IS MADE

WATERVILLE, Me., May 25 (Special).—Speaking at the state convention of the Business and Professional Women's clubs of Maine on Saturday, Miss Florence A. Paul, chairman of the Maine committee for restriction of billboard advertising, made a plea for the assistance of every club in the organization and every member present.

Miss Paul said that Maine's greatest asset is its scenery and that tourists should not have their view obstructed by billboards. She declared that "it is possible to count 25 huge billboards on the highway entering Portland, many of them cutting off wonderful views."

**BIRD DAY PRIZES AWARDED**  
ORANGE, Mass., May 25 (Special).—At the Bird Day observances of the Massachusetts State Grange on Saturday prizes were given to Ethel Vorce and Dorothy Streeter, pupils in the public schools, for the best bird story, and to Robert Parker, Robert Leach and Clarence White, for seeing and identifying the largest number of birds on a bird walk.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Perceiving the Permanent in Books

TO THE lovers of good literature is one of the encouraging facts today is that there is any great literature being written in this day and generation it has a better chance of survival than it would have had in any age of the past. Since the day when Pater wrote his "Appreciations" a new spirit has been striving for utterance in the realm of literary judgment. In place of the critic, the flatterer, we have the anthologist, the seeker after the permanent in the literature of his time.

Of course, there have always been those in every day and generation who have exercised this intuitive faculty, else literature would have had no continuing existence; but the number of them has been few and they had many adversaries. The reasons for this are not hard to find. The average reader is not thinking in terms of posterity; he is thinking in terms of his own pleasure. On the other hand, the very spirit of the age has sometimes been sufficient to dissuade men from taking a focal eye on the books of their own day. The simple rule that no book could be accounted as a permanent book until it had proved itself permanent was thought to be a conclusive attitude. It was only instead of being a conclusive attitude merely, it sometimes proved itself a crushing one.

Out of this attitude came that destructive spirit of criticism, not yet altogether discredited, which thought it virtuous to specialize on the weaknesses of coming authors rather than to give thought to their possibilities. Praise must not be too easily given. Even when this spirit was not pronounced, another evil almost as vicious existed in its place. This consisted in the adulation of the far-off past to the discredit of the age in which the writer lived. This curious attitude finds strange illustration in Emerson. Let me recall for you his three practical rules for the reading of books. They are:

1. Never read any book that is not a year old.
2. Never read any but famed books.
3. Never read any but what you like.

Many a youth, taking this counsel too seriously, has missed a joy. Happily some of us found following hard on its trail the refreshing criticism of Philip G. Hamerton, in which he asked the pertinent question as to what would have happened to Ralph Waldo Emerson and his books if people had followed this advice. Yet the ghost of that tradition plagued many people into believing that the only good books ever written were the old ones. You simply could not be great and contemporaneous at the same time. And many writers, facing this dilemma, decided to be merely contemporaneous.

For our part, we would have men look more closely at their own contemporaries. Who knows what great giant is being bred right now in our own time? We shall never know if

we do not focalize our eyes on the present somewhat.

"The great gods pass through the great Time Hall, Stately and high: The little men climb the little clay To watch them by. 'We wait for the gods,' the little men cry, 'But these are our brothers passing by.'"

If that was the tone and temper of the nineteenth century, it is not so any more. Increasingly men are looking for the genius of our day and time. We wonder if it be possible for a similar thing to happen in our time as happened to Charlotte Brontë ninety years ago when she sent a manuscript of hers to Southey. Though he wrote a letter that was (according to John Morley) both sensible and kind to her, yet he also wrote to Henry Taylor, telling him of "a certain wild girl who had sent him some rhapsodies of her writing." And Southey saw no greatness in these "rhapsodies." On the other hand, the recent publication of the massive biography of Keats by Amy Lowell reminds me of the poem Browning wrote in praise of that poet. Let me quote you the first verse:

"Stand still, true poet that you are! I know you; let me try and draw you."

Some night you'll fall us: when afar You rise, remember one man saw you, Knew you, and named a star!"

That was to share the keen delight which came to Keats himself when he looked into Chapman's Homer. The world owes more than it knows to the great readers of each age. Most of us are preservers, as were our fathers before us, but they serve the present world of literature best who are great perceivers. It is to this great truth that the world of literature has been coming since the passing of the nineteenth century. In fact, one wonders at times if in our quest for the newborn great we are not a little too anxious to tell their glory to a wondering world. Only last week a sweet young girl in high school queried me as to whether I was not greater than Shakespeare.

The cult of the new and the passion for the latest book are heavy upon us. A little fame, a larger profit, and then a long, long sleep, seem to be the fate of many books which were heralded as the hinges of a new era. And we who exalt the power of discerning present greatness are thankful that "If Winter Comes" it also goes. I suppose that there never was a day like this when so many were seeking for the great writers. If all the letters which pass from one literary friend to another could at this moment be opened, it would be hard to say just how many have in them sentiments like unto the following:

"By the way, have you happened to read . . . lately? It is written by a coming author. Watch him, for in him are the seeds of permanence."

Such sentiments as these added together make an author famous and his book well known. It is the priceless contribution of the readers to the making of a book. For the making of a book is not finished until it is being read. Until that comes to pass it is but so much black ink put on paper. Without great readers there cannot be great authors. Therefore if we cannot be great as authors we might serve literature well by being great as readers. Even though there never come to us the rich joy of seeing a great author in the making whose work we are alive to, yet it is a high discipline which pays richly. To perceive greatness is to be great. This is the reward which comes to great readers.

If these things are true we can well afford to ask ourselves just what are the laws of great reading, and in what way and sense we can acquire the fine art of perceiving greatness before it comes to final flower. Let us learn to see greatness in the bud; any man can see it when in flower. But how are we to achieve this, for it is an achievement rather than a gift. To this end I make the following tentative suggestions. First, you must have what someone has called "an experiencing nature"; a nature that has windows opening on every side, a power to become all things to all men. This calls for a fine imagination. The great reader must be able to recognize the "dearest things"; those things which are above and beyond the breath of time; and the qualification for this is that he be not swayed about by every gust of local prejudice. Instead of the provincial outlook, he must have a ubiquitous outlook. In other words, he must be able to delocalize himself. This man is given the reward of discerning greatness as it begins to bud.

Our fathers spoke of this under the strange name of "taste." I am not sure but that this word might not be subject to some criticism on the count that it emphasizes too much the distinctly personal factor in the selecting of that which we peruse and call great. Great literature should rest on truthfulness rather than on taste, and when taste comes a love of the genuine in all its myriad forms, our criticism vanishes. In this day we fear it does not always have this connotation. The words of Carlyle, himself a great reader as he was a great writer, are much to the point when he says of taste that "it must mean a general susceptibility to truth and nobleness, a sense to discern and a heart to love and reverence all beauty, order and goodness, wherever or in whatever form and accomplishments they ever are to be seen." To have these things is to have the qualifications which make of one a great reader, having the developed intuition that can tell a great book that is yet to win its spurs in the realm of the reading world.

It is a rare privilege to know and to explore the waterheds. George Borrow, in his "Wild Waves," says that when he had climbed Plynlimmon, and with his guide was seeking the sources of Wye and Severn, his guide hoped he would be satisfied with looking. Borrow insisted on drinking. "It is necessary that I should drink deeply of these sources in order that in days to come I may harangue concerning them with confidence."

It is quaint yet true. They alone who know the waterheds speak with confidence. It is well, therefore, to dare the sources and to drink deeply. The water near the source is different from that near the mouth. It has a quality all its own, a coolness, a buoyancy.

I took a road at hazard one autumn—my most delightful hours come by experimenting in roads—and presently came to a water-meet—the streams swollen by recent rains filled the ear with sound more than the sound of the sea. What wild

music in that white foaming, rushing stream, the dividing, here uniting, now widening and then narrowing, with a driblet spreading over the stones at its side, its wild waters scurrying "as from an enchanter's feet." A little lower down the water was irritated by the autumn sun, were leaping over a boulder and the very light of heaven was in them. They changed, yet the beauty remained, just as a lunar halo remains, though the constituent clouds pass on their way.

"The form remains, the function never dies." That thought is never far from one beside the stream. It never ceases to flow, its waters are for no two moments the same, yet it has its continuity; beneath the flux there is permanence.

Standing on the hills and in imagination following these streams to the sea, one thinks of the varying country through which they pass and of their changing character. Ruskin has a curious thought about the young Yorkshire rivers with their sources on the moors. They are at first alto-

gether too wild and noisy. It is necessary they should be tamed and educated, and how this is done he illustrated from Mr. Ingleborough.

"The rocks of Ingleborough are full of deep holes, and whenever a young river gets quite unruly, it is sent into a deep hole, and, after running there half an hour or so in the dark, it comes out again, looking much subdued and quite quiet." Unless such mountain streams can be caught early and controlled, no power can redeem them.

These streams and their usefulness in co-operation one with another. Only as they cast their waters into one common stock do they become strong to serve. Just as the river owes its might to countless tiny streams, so the stream owes its opportunity to the river.

How strange also is the influence of little things in determining the channel through which the waters of trees, clouds and bits of sky, it flows! A pebble, a rock, some slight unevenness of ground, frequently decides a river's destiny. How much the little more or the little less

means everywhere! A word, "a fancy from a flower-bell . . . and that's enough." That also is a lesson of the stream.

Then at times the song of the stream comes of its obstructions. How often in a dell I know have I listened to this ancient music among the pebbles! How gently and merrily it flowed, and though its course was of necessity rather than of choice, being determined by the character of the soil and the nature of the ground and other circumstances over which it had no control, it was never other than happy, and carried blessings wherever it flowed. The flowers loved its banks, the birds came to drink and to bathe, and there was a path across the meadows made by the cattle. In its shadows were minnows. Its shallow depths mirrored flowers and branches of trees, clouds and bits of sky. It seemed to fill its place in the great harmony of nature so exquisitely, as though it had learned a secret often hidden from men.



Riva on the Lago di Garda

Photograph by Leo Bachmann

## Riva

THE funny, little train, uncomfortable and overcrowded, slowly puffs its important way from Mori, stopping at each wayside station to let down passengers, and crawling round the mountain side until finally Riva itself, at the head of Lake Garda, is reached.

The waiting hotel omnibus ambles up the white, dusty road, drawing on one side to let a squad of Italian soldiers pass, and at last coming to a halt before a beautiful white building standing in a lovely long park, which stretches right down to the lake. There, at the blue water's edge, they have erected some bathing huts.

In the bright afternoon sunshine an expedition into the town is ventured. And so, back down the dusty, white road again, this time on foot; past the low, straggling, characterless shops; through the long, dark, labyrinthine streets, in which the Italians seek solace from an overpowered sun; and thus out into the white glare of the public square.

Leaving the last houses behind, the narrow, sturdy coast road, which runs its mysterious course to the distant end of the lake, climbs up and up, ever higher, winding its way about the dark mountain side, until it is lost to view.

Up here the air is pure and bright. And when the tourist's car has whirled past, all sound is hushed; silence enfolds the world of towering mountains and blue lake. The mountains are snow-capped, but soon, even that last, lingering reminder of winter will melt before the blaze of the summer sun.

Down below, as though on the blue floor of the world, the tiny, white steamer heads its way down the lake. It will stop at little landing stations along the vine-covered shores, with such lovely names as Limone, Gardone Riviera, Maderno, and Desenzano. And dark peasant women will stand there patiently, with bright bunches of green leaves out of which peep fresh lemons, looking for all the world like yellow bulbs of golden fire.

## Sometimes

Sometimes, in spinning over the leaves of a book, the eye catches a glamorous phrase. That a methodical search through the volume fails to rediscover. Even so, every day. There are moments of shining astonishment. That my sober retrospection can never deduce. "Translations from the Chinese," by Christopher Morley.

## The Owl's Champion

From time immemorial it has been the custom to consider the owl a bird of evil omen. Pliny, Aristotle, and Aristophanes each said so. Alar, the old Persian poet, shared these prejudices. He it was who made the owl a symbol of itself: "I brood, companion of the serpent and the toad." The different compilers of the books of the Bible the same idea. When David felt himself abandoned he said he was "an owl of the waste places." In the list of abominations there were very prominently featured several species of owl—"these ye shall have in abomination." In turn Job, Isaiah, Jeremiah and Micah all lifted up their voices.

I was reared on these ancient pronouncements against the owl, yet so soon as I could walk alone I constituted myself the personal champion of these birds. That was rank heresy, for there was the Bible, authority for the reiterated statement that owls were an "abomination." Yet wild horses could not have dragged from me the secret of where the barn owls that were supposed to be taking a few of our chickens made their homes. . . . When I was called before my father and interrogated on the subject I attempted to argue. I had Bible held over my head the first thing and I promptly took my stand in behalf of the owls: "God never, never said that any bird was an 'abomination.' That was said by men who were laying down laws for other men and you say, yourself, that man-made laws are not always just or right. If God sees the sparrows when they fall, He sees the owls, too. He made both of them and it isn't the owl's fault that you think it isn't pleasant any more than it is the fault of Esau Ambers that you feel the same way about him."

So I did not tell where these birds nested either in the orchard or in the wood. This probably is the beginning of my championship of the owl. I like their big, wise eyes, surrounded by symmetrical reflectors such as no other birds have. I like the exquisite markings and the colorings of their plumage; I am for ever marvelling at the velvet softness of their flight through the mystery of the night hours. I think their strange power to intensify their vision according to their requirements is miraculous. . . .

I had not taken me long to perfect owl cries until I could evoke a response from any species of my locality. The most nearly perfect call that I could make was that of the little screechers. The following incident is a thing you will find hard to believe and yet it is absolute truth as the members of my family who were living in Limerlost Cabin (South) at the time can testify. I had finished an article on birds of prey. I wanted marginal decorations, a fancy initial letter to begin with, and a tall piece for the close. In studying intently to think what I could do to secure the desired decorations, I remembered that for several nights, very near the Cabin, a screech owl had begun calling as dusk was

setting in. So I prepared a stage; with high hope in my heart. I opened the upper sash of a kitchen window, set on the floor, perhaps ten feet from it, a chair with a candle burning on it, screened the direct light from the window, and closed and darkened the remainder of the room. When the screech owl began to cry I crouched from sight and began imitating his calls under the window on the inside. It seemed to me that the second call was closer than the first, and the third closer than the second, while I am very sure ten minutes had not elapsed before over my head there passed that uncanny softness of sound that accompanies the flight of the owl.

I arose, closed the window, and lighted the gas. On the back of a chair at the far side of the kitchen perched the funniest, wisest little screech owl imaginable. The following day it was an easy matter to fashion the initial I wanted from rough limbs, while in the bewildering of daylight and unusual surroundings the small screecher allowed me to pose him in the strongest light of the conservatory and to photograph him in half-a-dozen different attitudes for my article and a score more that I might possibly want at some future date.

The following summer one of my field men told me of a hollow sycamore on the banks of the Wabash that he was sure contained a pair of owls. We went to investigate and instead of a pair we found a brood of four young ones. Among all the owls I ever have seen these were at the most alluring moment among the young—tiny things, enough white down still covering their frosty feathers to soften it and having the cunningest and wisest little faces. I do not recall how often I posed them. The pictures secured from them I used for inside cover lining decorations and as part of the owl engaged in writing on the birds of the Bible. Then I outraged the sensibilities of my family and friends by carefully returning the youngsters to the nest from which I had secured them. Gene Stratton-Porter, in "Tales You Won't Believe."

## Shenstone's Arcadia

Henley-in-Arden in Warwickshire lies but a decent walk from Stratford, and once arrived you may taste of the hospitality of the White Swan, where Shenstone wrote his oft quoted lines:—

he still has found His warmest welcome at an inn. After which you may proceed north-ward, along the nearly paved "Waiting Street," until you come, by and by, even to Hales Owen, and the "Leasowes" where Shenstone said, "brought clammers about him, that overpowered the lamb's bleat and the linnets' song, haunting his groves by fancies very different to fauns and fairies." The dreamer had but a few

urb of Birmingham; and the smoke of the industrial capital penetrates even into the grounds of what was intended to be the fairest pastoral retreat in England, where the great in art and letters should gather to wonder and admire. Leasowes has come to be a school for young women; but the trees so carefully and symmetrically placed by Shenstone still stand, and the outlines of his amazingly planned gardens are discernible. It was a splendid dream, this of the simple pastoral poet, the rather lightly regarded, humble disciple of Theocritus, and to fulfill it, to bring Arcadia into Warwickshire, he strove against every sort of obstacle. It was, perhaps, not of the worthiest, this dream, but that it appeals to the fancy is undeniable. For this reason, not less than because of a certain definite pastoral charm in his verse, one feels that here is another Midland, obscured as he may be by the brilliance of the glow that, from the banks of the Avon, suffuses Warwickshire, who is worth a passing note. One feels, too, that, as Shenstone himself submits, it is most fair to judge a poet by his achievements in certain well-defined lines, in accordance with his declared purpose.

"The lovers of poetry," he well declares, "should allow some praise to those who shine in any branch of it, and only range them into classes according to that species in which they shine. It is not fair to expect to trace the flow of Waller, the landscape of Thomson, the fire of Dryden, the imagery of Shakespeare, the simplicity of Spenser, the courtliness of Prior, the humor of Swift, the wit of Cowley, the delicacy of Addison, the tenderness of Otway, and the invention, the spirit and the sublimity of Milton, joined in any single writer."

Considering the extreme comprehensiveness of such a list, it surely is not fair. Nor was this declaration in any degree an apology. It was simply a statement of fact in support of which Burns' opinion should carry weight.

"Thou canst not learn, nor can I show To paint with Thomson's landscape glow; Or wake the bosom-melting throng With Shenstone's art!"

On the brow of a long hill looking southward, stood Hales Owen. Regarding Arden's fair meadows and valleys, its silvery streams and thatched-roof villages, the place seemed fitting for the establishment of a capital of Arcadia. The Forest of Arden, through whose leafy paths wandered Rosalind and Orlando, then darkened the landscape on either hand. Well had Shenstone chosen the place for his Arcadia, but little had he considered the practical side of his undertaking. So he incurred expenses that, as Johnson said, "brought clammers about him, that overpowered the lamb's bleat and the linnets' song, haunting his groves by fancies very different to fauns and fairies." The dreamer had but a few

## The True Antidote

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEEP in the heart of the average individual lies the desire for the threefold blessing of holiness, happiness, and health. Dimly feeling that these are his birthright, he wonders why, this being so, these blessings should often seem so far distant, so unattainable. Perhaps he believes God to be responsible for the sufferings of mankind, indifferent to them, or incapable of relieving them. Or else he may deem himself unworthy to receive these blessings until he has passed into an unknown realm beyond his present ken. Since none of these views offer present redemption from suffering, mankind's great need is to discern the divine way, the true antidote.

A dictionary defines "antidote" as "Whatever tends to prevent or counteract evil." This definition points to the fact that evil cannot counteract itself; that matter cannot heal the ills of the flesh, nor hypnotism or will-power successfully cope with the human mind, whose machinery they are. Darkness cannot emit light. Thus it is evident that mankind must find in divine Mind, God, the remedy for its troubles.

On page 37 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "Christian Science lays the axe at the root of the tree. Its antidote for all ills is God, the perfect Mind, which corrects mortal thought, whence cometh all evil." This tree, allegorically referred to in Genesis as "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil," with the further admonition, "Thou shalt not eat of it: for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die," stands for falsity and self-deception, and bears the bitter-sweet fruits of a dual belief in both good and evil as supposedly springing from the same root and being found on the same branch. Christian Science enables one to repudiate this unchristian belief, and to strive for the true understanding of the one perfect God, whose perfection is forever expressed in His own image, spiritual man.

To every individual, in every age, Christ Jesus supplied the true antidote for all evil when he said, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Ignorance, then, is the cause of all bondage, including sickness; and in the understanding and continual practice of spiritual Truth is freedom to be found. Mankind is already applying the truth in everyday ways. The rules of arithmetic, correctly applied, antidote the student's mistakes in arithmetic. The patient mother, having a higher ideal for her young children than they have for themselves, uses this ideal with which to rule out their foolishness, selfishness, and self-will; and in due course the true qualities of loving-kindness, rectitude, and justice begin to appear.

What a sure and joyous quest is the quest for Truth! It is the source and ceaseless fount of all blessedness and freedom, and the one sure, attain-

hundred pounds of income; yet, as the song to the lady to whom the "Pastoral Ballad" was addressed,

"Not a shrub that I heard her admire But I hastened and planted it there."

At last, Leasowes fell into quite other hands; first those of a buton manufacturer, next of a sea captain of radical tendencies, becoming a sort of phantasmagoria of widely differing whims. Time has removed many of these blemishes; and today can recapture a little of the atmosphere of the olden days hereabouts.

And a sweet journey it is, through this heart of Arden, from Wootton Wawen, where flows the gentle Aine past its parapetted bridge and the pre-Norman church hard by; along Henley's single, old-world street, with its White Swan Inn and its old parish church of Beaudesert, its snowy hawthorn hedges and its fairy by-paths; to Leasowes on its hilltop. With the exercise of a little of the imagination so active in these glorious English Midlands, we may yet see "Arcadia," as Shenstone spoke of it in the "Pastoral Ballad."

"Not a pine in my grove is there seen But with tendrils of woodbine is bound. Not a beech's more beautiful green But a sweetbrier entwines its around. Not my fields, in the prime of the year, More charms than my cattle unfold, Not a brook that is limpid and clear But it glistens with fishes of gold."

## Above Timberline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There is land so vast that time is lost beyond horizons. That shimmer, golden, as the days roll up across the peaks. Where glacier streams drip softly down to where the blooms of spring And summer mingle, and never is there any waste that speaks Of next year or of last, but only of moments and of ages. The slopes lie lapped in dreaming sleep, close as their snows are lapped. Of hardy birds that sheer adventure of the height has trapped And holds forever, hopping to and fro across the frost. From out the heaving centuries gone by when hills were torn From hills, and lakes were wet, one here, one there, like fluid sapphires. From out those dim uncomprehended throes this West was born— A brooding giant, pledged to silence and to solitude.

Ruth Aughttree.

able goal. A fuller knowledge of the truth about God and man in His love brings with it increasing freedom, health, and harmony by day.

Christian Science has revealed anew the true antidote, or scientific truth, with which Christ Jesus conquered sickness and sin, hunger, insanity, sorrow, and death. Those who eagerly sought the healing blessings found them; but the Pharisees in their arrogance passed them by. As long as one refuses to recognize his mistakes, they will remain uncorrected. Through receptivity to Truth, mankind may become emancipated from all its faults and failings. John speaks to the casting out of "that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan, which deceiveth the whole world." The antidote for self-deception, with the gradual awaking to real freedom, is found through the understanding and practice of Christian Science, which echoes the teachings of the Way-shower, Christ Jesus.

There are times when each one feels a desire for peace and regeneration; yet when fear whispers to him that the leopard cannot change its spots, he is apt to acquiesce. His desire, however, being born of God, divine Mind, this Mind also supplies the spiritual perception, perseverance, and fidelity needed for the fulfillment of this divine desire. In every situation the needed antidote is at hand; for Life, Truth, and Love, and all their pure qualities, are ever present. God never creates nor recognizes a sick or sinful mortal, but knows only His own likeness, incapable of degeneration, and, as His reflection, inseparable from Himself. Paul says, "But on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

Material systems offer no satisfying source for suffering; the divine antidote, which lies higher, alone lifts one higher. On page 258 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes: "God's preparations for the sick are potencies of His own qualities. His therapeutics are antidotes for the ailments of mortal mind and body." In humble recognition and prayerful, joyous demonstration of Godlikeness lies the practical antidote for all self-deception and suggestion to evil. In divine Love and its reflection in kindness and courtesy, confidence and order, serenity and purity, is to be found the ever present sanctuary, which evil cannot penetrate. One who turns his back on the satanic suggestion of both good and evil as real, and in singleness of heart sets himself to understand and to prove his relationship to his Father, the one perfect creator, will thereby find his character and health undergoing transformation and his outlook growing consciously wider, freer, happier, in consonance with true Christianity, or Christian Science.

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Cleveland	19	15	.559
St. Louis	18	16	.525
New York	17	17	.500
Detroit	16	18	.471
Boston	15	19	.438

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Boston 5, Chicago 2.  
Detroit 15, Washington 5.  
New York 7, Cleveland 6.  
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 5.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Boston at Chicago (postponed).  
New York at Cleveland (postponed).  
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY  
No games scheduled.

Although winning only three of its six games in the past week, Philadelphia not only has maintained its position in the Washington champions, who are in second place in the standing but increased it by one full game in the American League.

The Athletics are now three full games ahead of the Senators and from the way they are going along, it is reasonable to expect that it cannot maintain its present advantage.

The Senators ran up against a hard obstacle when they met Detroit, which had recuperated somewhat from its bad slump and was about ready to get back into the league.

The Philadelphia pitchers, Gray and Hornet, have been doing along in high class fashion. Gray won his eighth straight victory last week, and Hornet won his sixth in eight starts.

Chicago maintained better than a 500 rating of games won and lost last week. Cleveland is still falling with two wins and three losses while St. Louis won three and lost two.

Today is an open date in the league and no games will be played. Tomorrow Boston plays at Cleveland at Chicago. Wednesday, fans will get the scores of the last week of the two-game series between Philadelphia and Washington at Philadelphia.

Princeton Takes  
Second Contest 8-5Harvard Loses Baseball Series  
to Tigers—Caldwell  
Factor Again

Princeton, N. J., May 25.—R. W. Caldwell '25, Princeton University pitcher, again defeated the Harvard University baseball team, this time by the score of 8 to 5 in the second game of the series.

Harvard's first inning attack was strong and gave the appearance of a home run, followed by singles by C. L. Todd '26, J. E. Tobin '27, William Ullman '27 and all capped by a home run by W. W. Samborski '27, which totalled four runs. Princeton came back in its half with two runs, the first by Caldwell, who pitched the one on. Another run in the second for Princeton made it 4-3, but Todd temporarily increased Harvard's lead with a home run in the third. Princeton then settled down to business and drove Phil Spalding '25 from the box in the fourth.

From then on the Princeton batters were held in check and failed to score again while the Tigers added three runs in the last month for the second time of the day with a home run and two doubles in five times at bat. J. V. Douglas '27, left field and a team mate, had a perfect day at bat with four hits in four times up. Zarakov starred at shortstop and at bat for Harvard, making two hits, one a home run, and accepted seven chances in the field without a slip. The score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Sait City 12, Seattle 2.  
Los Angeles 10, San Francisco 5.  
San Francisco 6, Portland 3.  
Sacramento 10, Portland 3.

College Tennis on  
the Indoor CourtsNew England Association Sing-  
les Begun at Longwood  
Cricket Club

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., May 25 (Special).—Owing to adverse conditions outdoors, play in the annual championship tournament of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association was started this morning at the indoor courts of the Longwood Cricket Club here. This is not the first time the tournament has been started indoors, but it is the hope of players and officials that it may be transferred to the outdoor courts by tomorrow.

C. B. Marsh '27 of Williams College won two matches this morning in easy fashion when he defeated E. R. Blanchard '25 of Amherst College, 6-2, 6-3, and then won from C. B. Boy '26 of Dartmouth College, with the loss of only one game in the first set.

M. P. Baker '26 of Williams, had a close and interesting match with E. C. Hinck of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, winning in straight sets, 6-3, 6-4.

The best match of the morning was easily the one in which P. H. Lord '25 of the University of Chicago defeated T. W. Slack '25 of Tufts College, 6-4, 6-3. The players were about as evenly matched as could be asked for.

The colleges are competing for the championship of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, which is being held at the Hotel Lenox and the association elected the following officers for the year: President, P. H. Lord '25, Amherst; Vice-president, J. K. Peck '25, Harvard; Secretary, J. K. Peck '25, Harvard; Treasurer, J. K. Peck '25, Harvard.

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BROOKLYN SHOWS  
GAIN ON GIANTSSix Games Still Separate the  
Superbas From League  
Leading Champions

NATIONAL LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	24	12	.667
Brooklyn	23	13	.643
Philadelphia	22	14	.611
Boston	21	15	.583
Pittsburgh	20	16	.556
Chicago	19	17	.528
St. Louis	18	18	.500

RESULTS SATURDAY  
St. Louis 10, Boston 5.  
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 1.  
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 1 (second game).

RESULTS SUNDAY  
Brooklyn 8, St. Louis 3.  
Pittsburgh at New York (postponed).  
Philadelphia at Cincinnati (postponed).

GAMES TODAY  
New York at Boston.  
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at Pittsburgh.  
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

The only change in the standing of the National League clubs from last Monday is the alternation of Cincinnati and Philadelphia, the only fourth place and the latter fifth. Brooklyn still remains the most prominent of the league, repeating the fourth place and the latter fifth.

The long awaited New York and Pittsburgh series is now over and as a result of the game, the Red Sox have gained a half game. The long awaited New York and Pittsburgh series is now over and as a result of the game, the Red Sox have gained a half game.

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DUTCH CAN NOW  
REPORT PROGRESSFunds for Holding Olympics  
Are Guaranteed

AMSTERDAM, May 25 (AP).—The Dutch Olympic committee can now go to Prague for the International Olympic Committee and report that funds for holding the Olympic Games at Amsterdam in 1928 are guaranteed.

This is possible because the burgomasters of Amsterdam and his assistants control the majority of the Municipal Council and will persuade the council to favor their proposed 5,000,000 guilder loan (about \$2,000,000) of which 500,000 guilders would be devoted to the Olympic expenses.

In addition, a message from Batavia, Dutch East Indies, announced that the Olympic committee for the Dutch East Indies guarantees to subscribe 150,000 guilders toward a grand total of 1,000,000 guilders made necessary for financing the games in 1928.

The Amsterdam Municipal Council secured the help of a group of bankers who are guaranteeing the loan on the strength of the manner in which subscriptions have been flowing in from persons in all parts of the Holland empire.

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Boston College and  
Bowdoin Are TiedFive Records Broken and One  
Equalled in Great N. E.  
College Meet

Bowdoin	24
Boston College	24
Colby	21
Foly Cross	21
Technology	16
Maine	13
New Hampshire	11%
Amherst	9
Wesleyan	7
Boston University	4%
Williams	4















## DATA OUTLINED FOR MAKING THE CLAPP RECEIVER

### Wiring and Operating In- structions Given For Burnham Layout

A theoretical discussion of the circuit, as well as instructions for winding the necessary coils of an interesting three-tube receiver designed by J. K. Clapp, were given in the issue of April 20. The accompanying photograph shows an interpretation of this receiver worked out by Charles H. Burnham, a Boston experimenter. The panel arrangement and wiring layout are clearly shown.

The best size of panel to use is 7 x 21 inches, as this is the size which will fit a standard cabinet. The baseboard for this size panel should be 6 1/2 x 20 inches. This will allow the whole set to be slipped into a cabinet which is 7 inches deep back of the panel. It is not essential that the parts be mounted as shown, as far as the operation of the set is concerned, and the constructor may use his own discretion and ingenuity as to the panel layout and location of parts.

In wiring the set the usual precautions should be taken against having grid and plate wires parallel to each other, and all leads should be as short and direct as is possible and still keep the wiring neat. Extreme care should be given in wiring the radio frequency transformers, as it is very important that these transformers be wired correctly. On the first transformer the top of the primary winding is connected to the ground, and the bottom of this same winding is connected to the antenna. The top of the secondary winding is connected to the stator plates of the tuning condenser C, and to the grid of the first reflex amplifier tube. The bottom of the secondary winding is connected to the rotor plates of the tuning condenser C, and to the junction point "X." These connections are plainly shown in the accompanying diagram.

On the second radio-frequency transformer the end of the secondary winding which is farthest away from the primary winding is connected to the stator plates of the tuning condenser C-1 and to the grid condenser GC on the detector tube. The other end of the secondary winding is connected to the rotor plates of the tuning condenser C-1, and to the nearest negative "A" battery lead. If any other tube than the Sodiun D-21 is used, this latter connection should be made to the positive "A" battery instead of the negative. The end of the primary winding nearest the center of the stator is connected to the top terminal of the telephone jack. The other end of the primary winding is connected to the plate terminal of the reflex amplifier tube socket. This is the familiar "reversed" primary connection. If the coupler is of the 180-degree type care must be used in the connections of the rotor, but if it is of the 90-degree type no particular attention need be paid to the order in which the rotor connections are made, unless the rotor can be moved through only 90 degrees. In such case the connections should be made as for the 180-degree type.

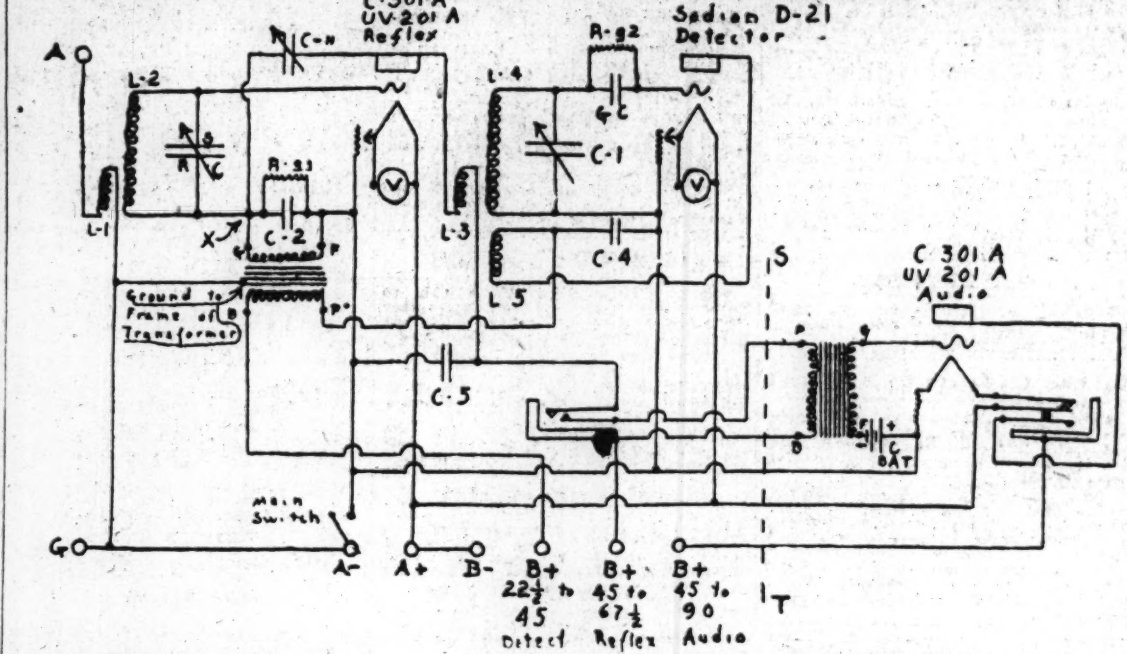
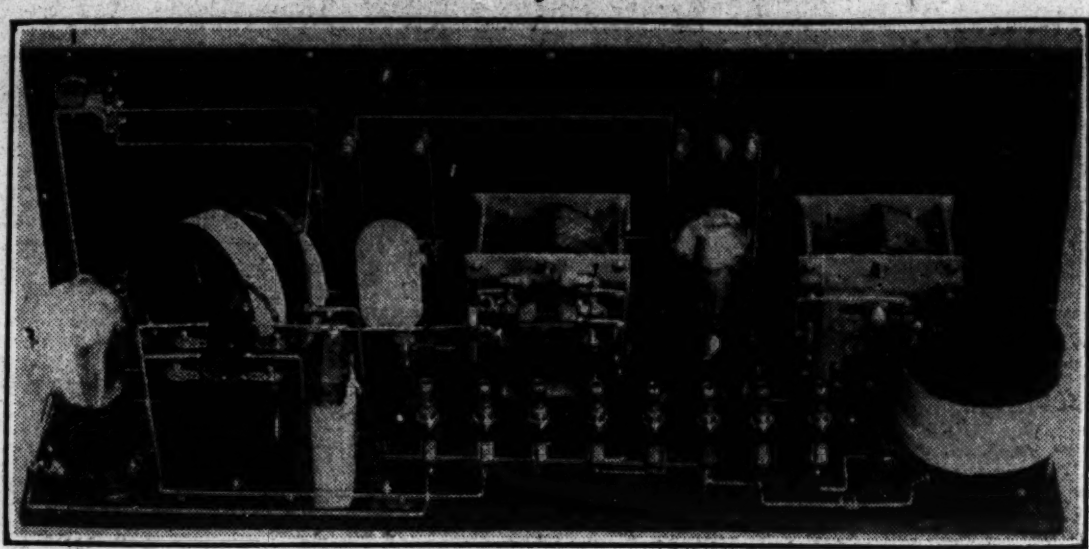
In the diagram the rotor form is indicated as outside the stator form merely for clarity. In position, the rotor would be moved upward until it is wholly or partly covered by the stator. With the rotor windings in the same direction as the stator windings the connections are as follows: the end of the rotor nearest to the grid terminal of the stator is connected to the plate terminal of the primary of the reflexed audio-frequency transformer, usually marked "P." The end of the rotor farthest from the grid terminal of the stator goes to the plate terminal of the detector tube. If the windings of the rotor are in the opposite direction to those of the stator the above rotor connections will be reversed. These connections are all clearly indicated in Figure 3. It will be noted that a by-pass condenser C-4 is placed between the end of the rotor coil attaching to the primary of the audio transformer, and the negative "A" battery line. The value of this condenser should be .001 mfd.

The mounting of the balancing condenser, C-5, will depend upon the arrangement of the other apparatus. This condenser is usually mounted where it can be held in place by the wiring of the set. Since it should not be touched once the set is properly balanced, there would be no advantage in mounting it in the panel, especially as it would disarrange the panel design and would be very apt to be thrown out of adjustment. For a balancing condenser, one with at least 5, or better, 7 standard size plates, or one with maximum capacity equal to such a condenser, must be used. The usual type of "Neutrodon" or "Midget" condenser is not suitable for use in this circuit. In the photograph of the back of the set, the knob of a special balancing condenser for this circuit will be seen between the two tuning condensers, and just behind the first tube.

The wiring of the third tube, which is a "straight" audio-frequency amplifier, that has been added to the original two tube set, is clearly shown in Figure 3. The dotted line ST marks the point at which the third tube is added to the two tube set. The by-pass condenser C-5 is of .001 mfd. capacity, and is for the purpose of preventing a shift in the tuning of the receiver, which would otherwise be experienced in changing from two tube to three tube operation. This condenser is not necessary when the third tube is not put into the set, but is sometimes found to be of advantage, even on a two-tube set.

In order not to upset the symmetry of the panel, no rheostat is used on the third tube, but a fixed resistance set to give the proper voltage on the filament of this tube takes the place of the rheostat. The tube is turned

## RADIO Burnham Layout Is Shown



on and off by a filament control jack for the last stage. If the directions for the assembly of the radio-frequency transformer have been closely followed, and the tuning condensers have maximum capacities of .0005 mfd., the tuning range of the receiver will be from 150 to 555 meters, more than covering the present band of broadcast wavelengths. Furthermore the two tuning condensers will read practically alike throughout the tuning range of the receiver, on the two tube set. On the three tube set the first, or antenna, tuning condenser, will gain slightly on the second

tuning condenser as the capacity is increased. After checking up the wiring according to Fig. 3, insert the tubes in the sockets and connect the "A" battery to the proper binding post. Now turn on the filament switch and rheostats. If the tubes light the "A" battery circuit is correct. Next, disconnect the negative "A" lead and insert it in the binding post intended for the positive "B" battery leads. When this is done, if the tubes light up, there is an error in the connections which must be found and eliminated before the "B" battery can be safely connected with the set.

If the tubes do not light, it is safe to replace the negative "A" lead to its proper binding post, and insert the "B" battery leads.

To balance the set, first set the tuning condensers C and C-1 at maximum. Set the rotor of the variocoupler at minimum. Set the balancing condenser C-5 at minimum. In case the special balancing condenser is used, it should be set so that the moving plate is just barely touching the mica disk. Insert the telephone plug in the first jack and light the reflex amplifier tube only. Have the antenna and ground disconnected. Set the tuning condenser C-1 at about 80 (on a 100 division scale) and vary the tuning condenser C back and forth from 70 to 90, rather rapidly. If a click or thump is heard, the capacity of the balancing condenser should be increased until this thump has been eliminated.

When the click or thump has been eliminated, with the condensers at about 80 on the scale, or if there is no thump heard with the condensers in this position, C-1 should be set at about 30 and C should be varied from about 20 to 40. More capacity will have to be added to the balancing condenser until the thump is entirely removed with the setting of the tuning condensers. This process should be repeated with C-1 set at 20 and then at 10. If, as the capacity of the balancing condenser is increased, a howl should be heard, it will be necessary to turn up the rheostat of the amplifier tube.

In some cases no click will be heard until the condensers are down as low as 5 or 10 on the scale. This is no indication of an error in the circuit, but, in all probability, is due to the particular tube being used as an amplifier. If no clicks appear in this position, the condensers are still not balanced. If the clicks are still not heard, simply omit the neutralizing condenser and all the process involved in balancing.

The next step is to attach the antenna and ground and light the detector tube. If the detector tube used is of the Sodiun D-21 type, it will have to burn for a minute or two until the heater has had an opportunity to warm up the tube, before the full results of the balancing can be obtained. If the detector tube is of another type, it may be used, but both tubes should be turned up to five volts, but if no volt meters are used, it is a good plan to test the voltage on the filaments with a small pocket volt meter and mark the setting of the rheostat so that the tubes will not be overloaded. When the rotor is advanced far enough to throw the detector tube into oscillation, the familiar regenerative squeal will be heard when either of the tuning condensers is varied.

In hunting for and picking up new stations the rotor of the variocoupler should be set so that the detector tube is operating just below its oscillation point, and both condensers should be moved together. The dials should stay in step with each other if the coils have been accurately wound. If the dials do not stay in step, it is no sign that the set is not operating properly, and on the three tube set, as was said before, the dial of C will gain slightly on the dial of C-1 as the dial readings increase.

The plate voltage on the reflex amplifier tube should not be over 67 1/2 volts, and it will probably be found that the tube will operate very well with but 45 volts on the plate. The plate voltage to be used on the Sodiun D-21 tube depends very largely upon the tendency of the tube to oscillate. If it oscillates readily with a plate voltage of 32 1/2 volts and no grid leak at R-23, this combination will give satisfactory operation. If the tube will not oscillate under these conditions it will be necessary to increase the plate voltage to 45 volts and insert a grid leak at R-23 of about 1 megohm. On the third, or audio-frequency amplifier, the plate should not have over 67 1/2 volts unless a "C" battery is used, in which case the plate voltage may be increased as the "C" battery voltage is increased, in accordance

with the circular which comes wrapped with each tube. To guarantee good quality from the receiver it will probably be necessary to use a grid leak at R-21. The value of this grid leak will depend upon the quality of the grid obtained, and should be kept as high as possible to eliminate any possibility of materially reducing the signal strength. If the parts recommended are used, the value of this grid leak will be from .05 to .5 megohms. A variable leak is not recommended.

If it is desired to keep the first cost down as much as possible the set may be constructed with but two tubes, and the necessary grid leak for the insertion of a third tube can be left. The third tube may then be added at any time without disturbing the panel layout or the original wiring of the set in any way.

Following is a list of the constants in Fig. 3: L1 and L2, first radio-frequency transformer described in text. L3, L4, L5, second radio-frequency transformer and rotor described in text. C and C1, variable condensers .0005 mfd. maximum capacity. C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C16, C17, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C27, C28, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C37, C38, C39, C40, C41, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C47, C48, C49, C50, C51, C52, C53, C54, C55, C56, C57, C58, C59, C60, C61, C62, C63, C64, C65, C66, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C72, C73, C74, C75, C76, C77, C78, C79, C80, C81, C82, C83, C84, C85, C86, C87, C88, C89, C90, C91, C92, C93, C94, C95, C96, C97, C98, C99, C100.

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301-A, 301-B, 301-C, 301-D, 301-E, 301-F, 301-G, 301-H, 301-I, 301-J, 301-K, 301-L, 301-M, 301-N, 301-O, 301-P, 301-Q, 301-R, 301-S, 301-T, 301-U, 301-V, 301-W, 301-X, 301-Y, 301-Z.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 25, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

One who has watched with due care the current of Far Eastern affairs, through recent months, must have noted on its surface several straws showing a steady drift toward increasing betterment in Japanese-American relations. It is just a year ago that that stream was roughened unhap-

ply by the passage at Washington of the existing Immigration Act, with clauses incorporated which seemed to the Mikado's proud subjects to offer them national affront: if the matter appeared objectionable, the manner in which it had been written into United States law was held not less than insulting. It is in the feelings thus deeply stirred that the twelve-month has brought marked improvement.

First came President Coolidge's successful stand against the "Navalists" plans, which quite certainly portended no least ill-regard toward Japan but which, none the less, were taken as menacing by that sensitive nation. Close following came the proposal of Representative Britten, envisaging a "protective conference of all white peoples facing the Pacific or interested in that basin,"—obviously to take some sort of joint action against the non-whites: it was laughed out of the Congressional court, promptly and scornfully. Then there was Secretary Hughes' unusual but unmistakably sincere welcome to Ambassador Matsudaira, which achieved to high degree a furthering of friendliness between the two states.

All three of these happenings were commented upon by the American papers in honest approval, with Tokyo and Yokohama and Osaka journals bringing the indorsement home by their own emphasis. So it has come about that the Japanese, gradually but surely, albeit still aggrieved over the exclusion decision, have reached a recognition that a difference exists between politics and public opinion, in the States as in most other lands. When, the other day, the American fleet held its annual maneuvers, in the Pacific and with the Hawaiian archipelago as center of its most ambitious demonstration, a small section of the press of the Island Empire endeavored to find in the event a something of portentous threat to their country. They failed utterly. As was so recently said by Tsuneo Matsudaira, when that new-come ambassador made his first formally public address, at a luncheon in his honor by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce: "To all practical intents nobody who is anybody in my home land paid any attention to these would-be trouble breeders."

Tolerance and justice and sound sense are the world's impelling need in today's international relations, proclaimed His Excellency, and these traits of the Quaker founders of your City of Brotherly Love, I firmly believe, are once again in the ascendancy in all the interrelations of the two great peoples between whom I have the honor and high privilege of standing as a kind of diplomatic liaison officer.

Then this descendant of the Shoguns—those feudal aristocrats who, ruling Japan through generations, held "trade" a demeaning occupation—said that which proved beyond peradventure his clear vision of the modern world. Trade, he declared, was the surest guarantee of peace between nations. He added:

Where once we bought in your United States not quite 7 per cent of what we needed, we now buy 37 per cent, while we sell you something close to a third of all we export. Silk, of course, leads. Ah, gentlemen, that slender silken thread, stretched over the broad Pacific miles between our ports and yours, what a bond of wondrous, growing strength it is!

And it is in precisely such things as this, superficially utilitarian if not, indeed, mercenary, that is to be recognized one of the forces which truly make for the victory of today's international amity and the defeat of yesterday's national animosities—which, more immediately, are bringing a better state of affairs between the mighty states which face each other across the wide reaches of the greatest of the oceans.

Within the period covered by the last annual report of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., many valuable collections were added to the interesting exhibits housed in the National Museum. Research expeditions were engaged in explorations in the United States and Canada, and in many countries of South America, in Asia, and in near or remote islands of the sea. Two distinct expeditions were sent into China, and others into Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Panama, and the Lesser Antilles, as well as into the vast region of the Canadian Rockies. These pursued studies in geology, astronomy, zoology, botany, anthropology, including archaeology, ethnology, and entomology.

The report recently issued is, no doubt, more interesting to the scholar than to the layman. Yet in recent years, perhaps to a greater degree than heretofore, public interest has been aroused in this department of research work. There is an increasing commendable desire to learn more, through the study of implements and utensils, weapons and toys unearthed on the sites of ancient habitations, of the characteristics and intellectual progress made by those of prehistoric races. It is only through the pursuit of such studies and investigations as these that such knowledge can be gained. In China, it is related, through investigations conducted by an expedition sent out jointly by the Freer Gallery of Art of the Smithsonian Institution and the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, the sites of two ancient cities in the Province of Chihli, were explored.

But this research and study is not all devoted to the things of antiquity. Affairs of the present engage much of the time and effort of the investigators. In Panama, for instance, the Marsh expedition studied the manners and customs of the cultured San Blas Indians, who occupy a long stretch of country along the north coast. They maintain an advanced social organization, yielding allegiance to a ruler who might be classed as a king. It was through his contact with these Indians that Mr. Marsh came

to know the "White Indians," the existence of whom has been repeatedly discussed in public prints and government reports. Some of these interesting people have been taken to the United States, where it will be attempted to trace their antecedents.

Of actual utilitarian value, no doubt, have been the experiments made in forecasting weather conditions days in advance. This study is called astrophysics. Investigators pursuing this branch of research work are even now continuing their observations of the sun's radiation at two stations, one on Mt. Montezuma, Chile, and another at Mt. Harque Hala, Arizona, regarded as the nearest cloudless regions in the whole world. Each morning the results of the previous day's observations are forwarded to a forecaster, who on the afternoon of the day issues a forecast of the temperature of New York City several days in advance. It is claimed by the report that mathematical methods, independent of personal bias, show that these forecasts indicate some degree of real prevision, based on solar observations, even five days in advance.

Hence the whole gamut is run, from the days before history was written to the present, carefully directed studies linking the earlier periods with today. The search is an interesting and a helpful one. It is vain to say that even a progressive and self-sufficient generation cannot learn a lesson from the past. Mute but eloquent warnings come down through the ages, if those to whom they are directed will heed and understand. In the splendors of past ages, some of them crude and some superbly wrought, we of today claim to be able to trace the influences of superstitions and ignorant fears which we believe do not now in any wise affect us. It is only as we are able to prove this that we make true progress. Obsessions no less confusing and distracting, though perhaps somewhat more cleverly disguised, beset those of every modern age, just as they seemed frequently to shape the destinies of those whose manners and customs we of today study with commiserating interest.

Great Britain owes a debt of gratitude to the men who saw it through the dark days of the last decade, and to no more than to the Earl of Ypres, or as he was better known, Field Marshal French. To him the country turned when the Germans swept through Belgium in 1914 and threatened an invasion of England by seizure of the Channel ports, and it found in him a man who measured up to the requirements. He halted the advance, held the line in Flanders until the mists lifted and the conflict was seen in its true perspective, and by a master stroke helped to turn the tide of battle. After sixteen months' intensive warfare he relinquished his command, and became Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the United Kingdom, a post he held until 1918. Then he was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which capacity he served until April 30, 1921, when the Home Rule Act took effect and Viscount Fitzalan succeeded him.

The Viceroyalty, at the time Lord French assumed office, demanded a firm, resolute type of man, for there were echoes of rebellion on every hand, and the Government was determined to enforce conscription in Ireland. Dublin Castle, which the Viceroy occupied, had acquired a symbolic significance that was far from complimentary. Sinn Fein was a force to be reckoned with. And out of the turmoil Lord French was expected to bring order and peace. It was a trying period, marked by incidents that left a blot behind them, yet from it Lord French emerged with much of the bitterness and rancor gone. He could never disguise his love for Ireland, and when he issued an order that Irish people disliked it was generally accepted as the voice of the Viceroy and not that of Lord French.

Ever loyal to his country, his courage and fidelity were two of his outstanding characteristics. Possessed of the highest qualities of an officer, the Sudan campaign in 1884, the South African war in 1899 and the Great War in 1914 were but stepping-stones in his rise to the pinnacle of fame as a strategist. In this connection he was described by an enthusiastic admirer as "one of the greatest strategists the world has ever known."

Courageous and patriotic efforts made to preserve and restore the home, on the corner of Prince and Lafayette Streets, New York, where James Monroe spent his declining years, seem to have come to naught. The ground upon which the building stands has been sold, and upon it will be erected a commercial structure to meet some more utilitarian need. The old house long since lost the last vestige of its former grandeur. For years it has been the resort of ragpickers. The structure which was once the domicile of the author of the famous Monroe Doctrine, regarded as the charter of liberty and independence of the South American republics, is but a mere shell. It might have been reconstructed had not the movement to raise funds for that purpose failed. A bronze tablet, erected in 1905 by a patriotic women's organization, is all that marks the spot and identifies it as the home of a former President of the United States. This, even if preserved, will never be more than casually noticed by passers-by.

Americans seem little inclined to set great store by the things of the past. They seem forever living in the future more than even in the present. They may have concluded that it is possible for them to make their own history as they go, leaving tradition to its own fate and forgetting the steps which have been taken that their happiness and prosperity might be reasonably assured. But it may some time appear that too little thought has been given to these things. In the rapid development of their country it has long been the custom to destroy the marks by which progress has been made. Once obliterated, those places can never be restored.

In the preservation of these historic shrines

there is no attempt to pay tribute to those whose names and accomplishments they commemorate. No matter how great the debt of humanity may be, it cannot be paid in such a manner. It is only that those of the present and those of all future generations of men may be inspired to some great and unselfish act. No one will say that there is no need now, or that there will be no need in the future, for such consecration to humanity as the founders and early statesmen of the Republic displayed. It would be vain to say that never again will there be an opportunity for such human sacrifice as that made by Lincoln.

Humanity today needs the inspiration of the recollection of what has been accomplished by the wisdom, the foresightedness and the unselfish patriotism of those whose memories all Americans delight to honor. It is regrettable that even one single spot hallowed by the presence of those who have so clearly defined the path of national honor and integrity should be permitted to remain undedicated to the cause of human freedom and justice.

Among the far-reaching and potent innovations of the twentieth century must be placed the motion picture. Already, within the first decade of its early youth, it has swept over the civilized world with an amazing success. However, in circles more or less exclusively concerned with an older order of things, this upstart industry is yet to be formally accredited. It has still to receive that hall mark of approval known as social sanction. In many quarters the motion picture is stoutly denied the right to claim any sort of kinship with the fine arts. Critics in this direction would have it understood that any form of expression designed to suit the tastes of the many must remain an indiscriminate, conglomerate mediocrity. Cut to a general pattern of sentimental and commercial appeal, what chance is there for the element of art to enter the motion picture? What hope of artistic salvation while it wears such a tag as the "happy ending"?

Glancing down the long alleys of the past, the particular form the fine arts have assumed in each epoch and in each country appears but the particular consciousness of that time and place made specially manifest. The various phases of hope and despair, brightness and gloom, that form the human gamut of experience are found embodied at each turn of the wheel in corresponding art forms. The luxurious fineness of the French Louises, the honest complacency of Victorian England, the golden splendor of sixteenth century Italy, the static grandeur of ancient Greece, the pompous pretense of Imperial Rome, the graven imagery that was Egypt, the subtle symbolism that was China—each aspect lies clearly mirrored in its art.

And so today, in the motion picture with its happy endings, is it not again the direct will of a nation, of an epoch, even, made apparent, and in an art form best adapted to its needs? Is not the motion picture, in its ubiquitousness, its intolerance of despair and profitless gloom, its universal scope and constant unfoldment, a right reflection of the swiftly mounting democracy and vitality of the New World? There is no doubt that art designed for moneyed minorities would indulge itself in all the idiosyncrasies inimical to such patronage; nor is there any less reason to suppose that the motion picture in its special relation to majority consumption should give off anything other than the healthy, homely optimism that underlies American thought and desire of today. Existing primarily in two of the main elements of twentieth century cosmography, the screen is naturally antagonistic to other day dalliance in inertia, morbidity, and satisfaction with defeat. Victory, right action, and high courage are the keystones of this youngest of the arts pilgrimages in our midst, no matter what particular sloughs of despond may be along the way. There is a high destiny for the motion picture in spreading its optimistic, happy-ending outlook over a war-worn world. It is a radiance belonging specially to the screen and to the people of America.

Editorial Notes

A recently described invention would seem really to warrant the hackneyed exclamation, "Will wonders never cease?" for a German device is said to have been perfected which makes it possible to preserve for all time permanent radio records. It is not necessary to go into detail regarding the invention; it is sufficient to say that, by means of a motor, a long hard steel wire wound on a spool is passed through a powerful magnetic field which varies in intensity according to the impulses given it through the ordinary radio microphone which is transmitting the sounds to be recorded. In this way the wire is magnetized permanently in thousands of different shades, and thus, as one writer has put it, has the sounds literally "frozen" upon it. Then, of course, they can be reproduced by proper mechanism. It is understood that the device has been perfected so far as human speech is concerned, but that difficulties have thus far been encountered in "bottling" the fine shades of music. Just the same, the device must be acknowledged as more than ordinarily ingenious.

André Caplet accomplished much for French music, and his numerous compositions constitute a memorial which should long outlive the onslaughts of time. To the music lovers of Boston, Mass., he will be remembered as the man who won unanimous recognition—when engaged by the Boston Opera House from 1910 to 1914—by producing Wagner's "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg," and Louis Aubert's "The Blue Forest," although, perhaps, his main achievement during that period was the production of Debussy's chef-d'œuvre "Pelleas et Mélisande." From beginning to end Caplet's music was permeated with Debussism in the best sense of the term. Indeed, he may be considered as the real follower of the great French master and the expounder of the possibilities forecast by the latter.

## Andalusia—Looking Backward

Madrid, Spain

Our faces are turned eastward to the white golden coast plains of the Mediterranean. The red earth marching country is behind us. Is all the almond blossom of the Huerta of Valencia and is all the sapphire languor of that sea worth the grave red plenty of Andalusia? It is hard to turn one's back on that luminous country, in the hills of which the poet Juan Ramon Jimenes rode Platero, his silver donkey, and looking round said, "Happiness and sorrow are twins like the ears of Platero."

When one descends into Andalusia from the Sierra Morena one feels the tepid air of a different life about one. The wind smiles. One passes the white, wide-streets villages with their barred windows and high-roofed taverns. One passes the high-batted, lavishly tricked, voluble men. One passes the silver processions of tinkling donkeys carrying the flour, the meal, the sticks, the olives. The air is sweet and suave, green luscious air. A deep carelessness seizes the heart. One abandons oneself to a new current of delight.

Tired-eyed Sevilla one sees, pale by its desultory river. One sees the hill towns gleaming like sails on a sea of uplands. One sees the green hills with their herds of bulls. One is passed by swaggering, jaunty riders decked with all the leather of the musketeers. One passes miserably happy tramping gypsies, as swarthy as the plains. One sees all; and the curious Andalusian contented indifference to joy and sorrow enters one from all sides, as dust will blow into a coat.

I have friends and acquaintances all over the region. Bootblacks, innkeepers, game keepers, two gypsies, a man who lives in a cave, a few students, a disgruntled bookseller. Except for a splendid man in Granada they were not very admirable collection of humanity, these Andalusians. But they talked ceaselessly like brooks. The things they most talked about were money and trouble. They spoke like children, as their hearts urged them. It is hard to turn one's back on such simple people who will share their lives with a stranger in a few moments.

I don't mind if I never see again the swaggering, gaping señoritos of the towns, the vulgar, ill-mannered, unreliable people of such towns as Granada. This "guapo" or "Majo" class which insults women and pushes them off the pavements, is fortunately beginning to dwindle as the self-discipline of sport is being taken up by the young. The best of Andalusia is in the fields, in the furrows, plowing, pruning, scratching a living out of the earth. In these one sees the conquistadores reproduced.

"What do you tell today?" I would ask these peasants. "Disasters! Disasters!" they would reply with deep content, happy to find someone to share their grievances. Then they would talk of their struggle for life. They would tell me of the injustices in the division of the land, how the big landowners gave them a pittance and would not take any interest in their estates. How good land was closed for shooting and hunting. How some men left for South America and others stayed and vowed they would some day get together and burn the vines and the olive groves as they had before, and send the owners packing. In all Andalusia I listened to the long complaining of the peasant. They complained in the grand manner, waiting for someone else to do something about it. Where is all the legendary "alegría" of Andalusia? Travelers' tales.

In Málaga there are idealists. After an hour with one of them you are fit to conquer the world. The talk of Andalusia has great inspiration in it. It is the one of the finest modern Spaniards first saw the light: Don Francisco Giner de los Rios. In Granada there is one of his kinsmen, Don Fernando. These modern Andalusians

idealists have a passion for youth and activity and foreign things. They will show you reverently, one by one, all the treasures of their town, and then back you go to their houses to see them filled—ah, rarely in provincial Spain, and not too frequent in the capital—with modern books from France, Germany, Russia, England, America. The talk is not of trouble and impossibility, but of ideas, of what is hoped for, of what is being done, of what there is to do, and how, and when. There is no mental vacuum in these houses. One by one modest men, professors mostly, are going into the still provincial towns of Spain and are introducing the leaven of higher, more efficient thinking.

There was a young man in Granada I was sorry to leave. I do not remember his name. Like the words of all Andalusians his eloquence washed my few phrases in silence. He may not be an important young man, but he has lost sufficient of the southern indifference to ideas to organize a students' association free from outside control, and a serious and excellent band of youths belong to it.

They meet informally during the week in a Carmen or villa near the Albacín, and there they talk and study and radiate their intellectual activity. Those who know the conditions of Spanish university life with its complete lack of congenial intellectual environment will realize what a splendid initiative this is. Above all, young Spain is serious. It is hard to turn one's back on the still provincial towns of Spain and are introducing the leaven of higher, more efficient thinking.

Cachachin, mi padre fue un caballero, Y mi madre una gitana.

Cachachin's family sat by in silence. His son, with eyes and eyebrows raised beseechingly and piteously to the ceiling, played the guitar. Cachachin could not be stopped. He must dance the candle dance! He rolled up one trouser leg above his knee. He turned his coat inside out. He tied a handkerchief round his head. He blackened his face. He pinned a paper tail to the seat of his trousers.

His family started clapping their hands in time and shouting, "Anda! Anda! Anda!" Cachachin began to dance and his son followed him round with a lighted candle, trying to burn his tail. It was Cachachin's duty to put the candle out with his tail, and luckily for him he succeeded. His family is very sensitive about these aesthetic matters, their mother having danced in Paris at the Exhibition of 1902. Then Cachachin came round and begged pennies; "fat ones" he called them.

I could not finish telling of all the people I saw in Andalusia, of what they were doing, and of what they were thinking. The pen is too sooty, too pedestrian an instrument. It cannot catch the life and the vagrancy, that high southern idealism. Antonio Machado said in nearer words than these:

"I have walked on many roads. I have taken many paths. . . And in all parts I have seen people who dance and play when they can, and work their four spans of earth."

It is hard to turn one's back on this for all the almond blossoms of the east.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, April 27

David A. Brown of Detroit, chairman of the American Jewish Relief Committee, which has raised tens of millions of dollars for relief purposes since the outbreak of the World War, has arrived in Moscow for the purpose of inspecting the Jewish farm colonies which have been established during the last two years in the northern Crimea and in Kherson Province in the southern part of the Ukraine. The Soviet Government and American Jewish philanthropic organizations have co-operated in founding these colonies, which have already accommodated about 3500 families and are regarded as a promising basis of relief for the Jewish population in the cities and towns of southern and western Russia. Mr. Brown declared that he was especially interested in examining three points: the desire of the Jews to settle on the land, the quality of the land, and the security of the colonies' tenure. He intimated that, if the general position of the colonies was satisfactory, he would be prepared to inaugurate a campaign for the raising of a fund of \$10,000,000 in order to carry the work of colonization to a successful conclusion.

The election of Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the German Presidency came as a surprise and a surprise here. The comment generally followed conventional lines, pointing out that his victory was a symptom both of the increasing political power of the German conservative elements and of the resentment of the German people against the terms of the Versailles peace. From the Communist viewpoint the German election, in so far as it sharpens the relations between Germany and the Allies and makes more difficult the establishment of any kind of political and economic co-operation between them, is perhaps not altogether unwelcome. On the other hand, Von Hindenburg is closely identified with the class of big landowners which has hitherto exerted a rather unfavorable influence upon the progress of the Soviet-German commercial negotiations by its insistence upon a tariff wall against Russian grain imports.

The picturesque atmosphere of the North Caucasus region, with its many Asiatic tribes, was to some extent reproduced in the Moscow Opera House recently, when a "Mountaineers' Evening" was given for the benefit of the North Caucasian students in Moscow. Among the speakers were Foreign Commissar Tchitcherin, Lunacharsky, the Commissar for Education, and Budyonny, the famous cavalry general of the Red Army. Tchitcherin appeared in a very striking mountaineer's costume, with a large wool hat, a huge silver dagger and a jacket with little pockets cut for cartridges.

All the speakers emphasized the friendship of the Soviet Government for the peoples of the East and its desire to substitute education and co-operation for the tsarist policy of force and repression. Some of the leading singers and dancers of the Opera House gave an excellent performance of European compositions. The most striking and original feature of the program was a series of native songs and dances. Against an effective background of a mountain castle a chorus rendered typical songs of the Ossetians, the Chechens, the Circassians and the tribes of Daghestan. The songs were generally in a wailing monotone, the chief effects being gained by the rise and fall of the volume of sound.

The new policy of the Soviet Government in easing the restrictions which have hitherto been imposed upon private trade is not designed to injure the interests of the co-operative movement. This was made very clear in the course of an exhaustive report on the subject of co-operation which Premier Rykoff presented for the consideration of the Fourteenth Communist Party Conference. Rykoff declared that the state industries must distribute their goods first of all through the co-operatives, only employing the channels of private trade when the co-operatives are unavailable. He added that the co-operatives must be favored as against private traders in the matter of obtaining easier terms. Rykoff emphasized the need for developing agricultural and credit co-operation with the active participation of the peasants themselves. He also called attention to the importance of the hand trades in Russian economic life and urged that hand traders be given more political rights under the Soviet system and that the state industries place more orders with them.

To be an unemployed poet or author is a difficult lot in any country; but it is made doubly difficult by some of the regulations which prevail at the present time in Moscow. A poet who also works in a state institution pays his taxes and rent according to the scale of an employee. But the poet who is nothing but a poet has

his taxes and rent apportioned according to the much higher scale of a member of the "free professions," so that his lack of regular income actually means a reason for increasing his charges. Moreover, an author is obliged to take out a patent or license to write; and if he is at the poor and struggling stage the cost of this license may be a serious handicap to his literary activities. Y. Veresaviev, himself a well-known author, has made a point of this plight of his fellow-craftsmen and urged the state to ameliorate their hardships.

A Dom Krestyantin, or Peasants' Home, has now been established in the Hermitage, formerly one of the most fashionable restaurants of Moscow. These peasants' homes, which have become a national institution in Russia since the Revolution, are designed for the benefit of peasants who come to the city in search of legal advice for themselves or for their fellow-villagers.

Some of the youngest citizens of Moscow recently displayed an appreciation of capitalist speculative opportunities which might give concern to Communist educators. A heavy shower made the crossings on some of the Moscow side streets almost impassable. Almost immediately a crowd of boys appeared on the scene, armed with boards, which they offered to rent to passers-by for a fee of two kopecks (one cent) per passage.

"Is the Bootlegger Any Worse Than His Customer?"

The Press holds no brief for any bootlegger, but we do want to insist that he is treated unfairly in one respect, writes the Press of the Oze, is. It continues:

As between him and his customer, he is the most maligned (publicly, that is) of men, while his customer is the subject of pity and sympathy. That isn't right, we declare. It is another case of misdirected sentiment. The bootlegger serves his booze for profit. That is a matter of common knowledge. Whether he makes it, hijacks it, grafts it out of some bonded warehouse, or runs it in from Canada, Mexico, or from the high seas, he's frank to admit he's doing it for profit. That's understandable to any of us, no matter how pious, hypocritical, or concealed we may be.

But who can explain why the customers buy the stuff? That's harder. Very few people any longer try to pretend liquor is good for anything, except a heart stimulant, and it isn't often our hearts require stimulating. A great many people have lived long lives without it. Liquor is mighty expensive. Few people in the ordinary walks of life can afford it. At best it gives nothing better than a headache, and at its worst it blinds and poisons nowadays. And that is the sort of value the buyer gets for his money—a lot of money, money that might provide many of the comforts of life.

The buyer of liquor is a boob and he generally knows it if he will only own up to it.

Between a boob and a bootlegger who ranks highest?

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold names or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Leaven Which a Woman Hid in Meal

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an individual Negro, I wish to express my gratitude and appreciation for The Christian Science Monitor, first, for it as a newspaper, and secondly for its undaunted fairness on subjects pertaining to the Negro race. It is a source of joy to read in a daily newspaper something of the Negro's ambitions, struggles and achievements, as well as his failures and misadventures. I want to thank you especially for your splendid accounts of the Negro school work in the southlands, the Hampton-Tuskegee Institute Endowment Fund activities and the recent most splendid editorial headed "Honor for an Ex-Slave"; also for the rightful capitalization of the initial letter of the word "Negro," which but few of the newspapers of the United States have considered, as well as for the general information given in the Monitor of the Negro's work of merit. Such things are indeed inspiring, and an evidence of the "leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal."

Montreal, Can. M. J.